

Racial Issue Enters Airport Aid Debate

The Fla. Javits

ports."

WASHINGTON, June 22 (UPI).—Javits, one of the Senate's key supporters of the new civil rights law passed by Congress, termed the situation shocking and offensive.

~~million dollars in federal aid for airports.~~

~~Sen. Jacob K. Javits (R-NY) proposed an amendment denying federal funds to any airport terminal containing segregated~~

~~dining room, waiting room or rest room facilities.~~

Javits told the Senate that he would demand a record vote on the issue. *June 6-23-60*

His amendment was aimed primarily at proposed federal funds

for Birmingham, Ala., and Tallahassee, Fla. Birmingham is scheduled to receive \$400,000 in federal aid for the fiscal year starting July 1. Tallahassee is to get \$60,000.

Javits told the Senate: "The conscience of our nation should not permit a traveler from anywhere in our nation or the world to enter a public airport in the United States, admire the bronze plaque which describes the contributions of the federal government toward its construction, and then come face to face with racially segregated facilities."

Javits said it is the stated policy of the Federal Aviation Agency to prohibit the use of federal funds for the construction of segregated facilities.

But he said that federal officials have "looked the other way" on the issue by approving construction plans which contained "empty spaces" which were to be filled later with segregated dining rooms, waiting rooms and rest rooms.

Javits conceded that Southern cities then used their own money to construct such segregated facilities. *386*

But he said: "It was never the contemplation of Congress that federal funds would be used to build airport terminal buildings containing a hollow shell into which segregated facilities are built by local government."

Yet, he said, that has been the case in a number of airports, including those in Montgomery and Birmingham, Ala., Meridian and Natchez, Miss., and Tallahassee, Fla.

"There is no segregation on airplanes," he told the Senate, "but there is segregation in air-

ports."

He said the Federal Aviation Agency has had the matter called repeatedly to its attention but has refused to budge on its "brazen" position and thus it was up to Congress to take action.

Sen. Hugh Scott (R-Pa) spoke briefly in support of the Javits amendment. Scott said segregated facilities every year give a bad impression to thousands of U.S.

visitors who are yellow, black or brown.

Sens. Paul H. Douglas (D-Ill) and Joseph S. Clark (D-Pa) joined Javits in protesting against the FAA practice. Clark said it was "a clear-cut moral issue and clear evasion of the law."

However, Sen. Warren G. Magnuson (D-Wash), chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, warned that Javits' proposal would result in law suits against the government.

He said he supported the measure's objective but an appropriations bill was "not the place" to force the change.

"I know where to get at it and get at it right," Magnuson said. But he did not elaborate.

The airport aid was contained in a section of the \$8,414,412,900 independent offices appropriations bill up for Senate passage.

Judy Brown writes—

It is part of wisdom to aid lot of Negroes

Passing a little house occupied by Negroes the other day, we counted 13 children on the porch and playing in the yard. I suppose some of our friends on the outside would have felt sorrowful at the sight, but the little house was neat and there were flowers in the yard.

A Negro man who occasionally works the yard remarked that he has nine children. As he receives wages only of the yard-work kind, we asked him how in the world he fed so many children. What did he give them to eat? It seems he feeds them rice with gravy. Incidentally, they all seem in good health.

ONE OF THE THINGS our enemies find to jeer at us about is our treatment of what they call minority groups, by which they particularly mean Negroes. They like to make it appear that this is entirely due to our democratic form of government, ignoring the fact that the average length of the life of a Negro in this country is greater than that of the white in most central and eastern countries of Europe.

We are told that there are 16,000,000 Negroes in the United States, and this is more than one-tenth of our population, so that it is apparent the race is not dying out through the mistreatment received here.

But since we are on the subject, one thing may be remarked, and that is that Negroes are prolific and that owing to greatly improved physical conditions such as housing, food, and better medical attention they are not dying in the ratio which was formerly the case.

Though we hear so much of the migration to the northern part of the country it is interesting to note for example that in a large number of counties in this state, perhaps 18 or more—if we are not mistaken—the Negro population is in excess of the white.

If this continues to increase, it becomes apparent that the kind of individuals produced should, for their sake and ours, be gradually superior to what they once were, and it becomes more and more apparent that it is the part of wisdom to give them those ad-

vantages which will continually lift them up to a higher plane.

All of these Negro girls and boys whom we see playing so happily around and about will soon be men and women, and it depends upon our wisdom and help what kind of people they will be, whether we will continue to live pleasantly and peacefully together, to their profit and ours.

Bear Brothers Submit Lowest Bid On Negro Housing Here

Bear Brothers, Inc., Montgomery contractors, made a low bid Tuesday of \$1,663,000 for construction of Victor Tulane Apartments, the 216-unit low-rent Negro housing project.

Three bids were opened by the Montgomery Housing Authority Tuesday afternoon. The recommendation that the Bear bid be accepted will be forwarded to the U.S. Housing Authority district office in Atlanta.

Other bids were \$1,806,000 by Algernon Blair, Montgomery, and \$1,889,939 by Forcum-James Co., Memphis.

The low bid was \$23 less than a construction estimate made by the architects, Pearson, Tittle and Narrows, Montgomery.

Paul B. Fuller, chairman of the housing authority board, said the Federal Housing Authority has 30 days to consider the bids before awarding the contract.

With construction starting about the last of January, 10 days after the contract is signed, the project will be completed during 1951, Fuller said.

Victor Tulane Apartments will be located in a seven-square-block area extending from Hall Street to Watts Street and from 100 feet of Highland Avenue to 100 feet of Houston Street.

An announcement made by the housing authority two months ago that the project was to be started brought forth a storm of protests from the Montgomery Real Estate Board.

By a vote of nine to three, realtors condemned the Negro low-rent project as unnecessary due to a present surplus of housing, and as unfair competition by the federal government with private enterprise.

They made unsuccessful protests to the city commission and housing authority and were told the recommendation that the Bear bid be accepted will be forwarded to the U.S. Housing Authority district office in Atlanta.

Housing board members presented results of a census survey by Algernon Blair, Montgomery, which indicated a lack of Negro housing. Of 10,544 Negro houses in slum areas, the survey showed

37.3 per cent of the 4,034 owner-occupied buildings and 68 per cent of the 6,510 rental units were dilapidated.

The low bid was \$23 less than a construction estimate made by the architects, Pearson, Tittle and Narrows, Montgomery.

Paul B. Fuller, chairman of the housing authority board, said the Tulane project will be constructed, 211 slum buildings will be destroyed to make way for new housing.

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In the area where the 216-unit Tulane project will be constructed, 211 slum buildings will be destroyed to make way for new housing.

The project will consist of one administration building, 20 one-bedroom apartments; 110 two-bedroom apartments; 72 three-bedroom apartments; 10 four-bedroom apartments, and 4 five-bedroom apartments.

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They made unsuccessful protests to the city commission and housing authority and were told by the housing board that "Montgomery has slums — the very worst kind of slums."

Housing board members presented results of a census survey which indicated a lack of Negro housing. Of 10,544 Negro houses in slum areas, the survey showed 37.3 per cent of the 4,034 owner-occupied buildings and 68 per cent of the 6,510 rental units

Tuskegee, ^{Daily worker} HHFA Contract For Low-Cost Rural Home Research

Building Methods On Self-Help Principle

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Tuskegee Institute and the Housing and Home Finance Agency have entered into a two-year contract for extending Tuskegee's research into production of rural homes for small cash outlay, Ramond M. Foley, HHFA Administrator, announced last Wednesday.

Tuskegee already has demonstrated how to produce the shell of a house for low cash-cost through the use of local material and by the family supplying the labor, Mr. Foley said.

Studies in building techniques for producing homes for low outlay have been under way at Tuskegee since 1940, when a department of housing research was established there.

SELF-HELP 7-21-50

The building methods employed are based on the principles of self-help, the philosophy on which the Dr. Booker T. Washington founded the institution, and the use of building materials readily accessible in the area.

Present research is directed toward extending the benefits of this method through the pooling of the labor and skills of several families for the construction of houses which they are to occupy.

As part of the program, studies also will be made into the extent to which participants can work productively in the various crafts combining their abilities with the skills of regular building trades mechanics where these are needed.

The Tuskegee project will be supervised by the HHFA Division of Research, of which Dr. Richard U. Ratcliff is director.

"Enabling institutions and established research agencies to carry forward promising housing research projects which they have started is part of the comprehensive housing research program of the HHFA," Dr. Ratcliff said, adding:

LOCAL PROBLEMS

parts of the country where similar conditions exist.

In the research thus far, using locally available sand and gravel, Tuskegee has developed a unique concrete block that has been used successfully both as a back-up material for brick walls and as a single wall material itself.

The chief advantages of the block are that it can be poured wet and molded in simple wooden forms that are equally adapted to one man mixing concrete in his back-yard or to a large block-making factory.

The blocks are water resistant, easy to make, easy to lay, and ample structural strength for residential building purposes. They reduce upper rot and vermin.

Such projects may be concerned with particular local or regional problems. The research at Tuskegee, for example, is directed to meet the needs of rural families who may have small cash resources, but who may also have access to plentiful and relatively cheap local materials and considerable spare time that they could devote to building homes for themselves.

"These conditions apply in many areas of the United States. Housing in these areas is often of the primitive character and the people are in need of aid, largely in the form of technical assistance, to enable them to use the resources that they do have."

The housing research department at Tuskegee was organized to develop less expensive building materials and inexpensive methods of construction. Findings are incorporated in instruction in the mechanical industries division of the institution, which trains students in the building crafts.

COMPLETE DOCUMENTATION

The contract with Tuskegee calls for complete documentation of the experience in the construction of ten or more experimental dwellings by a cooperative group of low income rural families. A detailed record will be kept of the costs incurred and cash outlay for each house and the hours of self-help labor expended.

This data will be used to ascertain the extent to which these methods of building can effectively bring housing within the economic means of families not only in the Tuskegee area but in other

Tuskegee, Federal Unit
Continue Housing Pact

Research Into Production of Rural Homes
Extended, 2-Year Contract Negotiated

Tuskegee Aids

Low-Cost Housing

WASHINGTON (NNPA)—Tuskegee Institute and the Housing and Home Finance Agency have entered into a two-year contract for extending Tuskegee's research into production of rural homes for small cash outlay.

Ramond M. Foley, HHFA Administrator, said last week Tuskegee already has demonstrated how to produce the shell of a house for low cash-cost, through the use of local raw material and by the family supplying the labor.

Under the agreement with the

Studies 10 Years Old

housing and home finance agency. Studies in holding techniques the famed Negro school will experiment for producing homes for low cost and its program of training money outlet have been under way at Tuskegee since 1940, when a department of housing research was established there.

The building methods employed are based on the principle of self-help, the philosophy on which the widely recognized concrete block Dr. Booker T. Washington founded the institute, and the use of building materials readily accessible in the area.

Pool Labor, Skill

Present research is directed toward extending the benefits of the research project. But they this method through the pooling will be advised how to negotiate of the labor and skills of several low-interest home loans and encourage families for the construction of houses which they are to occupy.

As part of the program, studies also will be made into the extent to which participants can work productively in various crafts, combining their abilities with the skills of regular building trades mechanics where these are needed.

The Tuskegee project will be supervised by the HHFA Division of Research, of which Dr. Richard U. Ratcliff is director.

Birmingham Takes Long Step Toward Clearance Of Slums

Post-Herald

Mon. 8 21-50

BY BILL SPENCER

Birmingham has taken a long step forward toward clearing the city of slums.

Birmingham Public Housing Administrator Col. Harold Harper, along with County Health Officer George Denison and Sanitary Officer E. E. Erwin last week made a preliminary on-the-spot survey of Birmingham's blighted areas, with a view to wiping them out with public housing.

The results of the study, Col. Harper said, will influence to a large extent the location of the remainder of the 3000 public housing units authorized for Birmingham.

Plans are already under way for housing projects for 500 white and 500 Negro families.

Col. Harper said original plans for construction of the housing projects called for equal numbers of units for both white and Negro families.

Results told

"But the result of our preliminary studies indicates that the division may be on the basis of 1000 units for white and 2000 for Negro.

"In fact," he added, "the ratio may favor development of even more Negro public housing—something like 500 white to 2500 Negro units. It all depends on the recommendations of the County and City Health Departments, the housing commissioners, and the City Commissioners of Birmingham."

Yesterday's survey took the inspection party into all sections of Birmingham. It showed slum conditions within 50 yards of the Jefferson County Court House—within 100 yards of the new Medical Center.

Outdoor Hydrant

It showed eight Negro families with about 50 persons living in an area so small that one could throw a stone from one end of it to the other. Their water supply was one outdoor hydrant. Their sanitary facilities: three outdoor toilets, none of them fit for use.

It was located within 100 yards of the magnificent new four-lane Ensley Avenue.

The survey showed a family of 10 living in a \$16 a month three-room house—the sills had all but rotted away and the roof had caved in above one of the rooms.

"These spots are festering sores, breeding filth and disease," Dr. Denison said:

His figures show the infant death rate, which he terms "the best index of civilization" to be 79 per cent higher in some of these areas than in the rest of Birmingham.

Percentage High

The percentage of homes needing major repairs in these areas runs from 33 per cent to 62 per cent.

These areas, Col. Harper said, will probably be cleaned out with the erection of the 3000 low-rent public housing units.

"It is a stipulation of the government that the new public housing projects be erected in slum areas, and that a slum unit be cleared out for every public housing unit built."

Col. Harper said the factors entering into the choice of a location for public housing projects included, in addition to health factors, the value of the land involved and its availability for purchase.

"We usually buy property according to the evaluation placed on it by outside, independent appraisers. Often, though, we must go into court for condemnation proceedings. We try to avoid the cost of court proceedings—those costs have to be figured into the cost of the property," Col. Harper said.

Other Factors

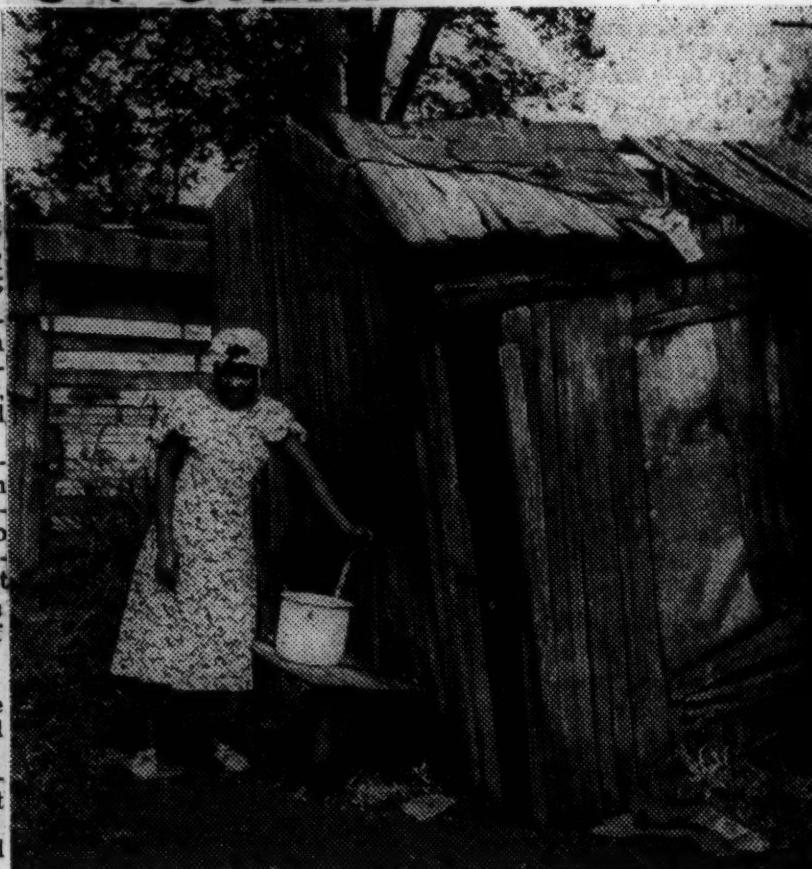
Other factors, he added, were easy, quick transportation, school facilities, and recreation facilities.

According to Public Health Department statistics, the areas most in need of slum clearance are:

White: Census tracts 28, 32 and 43-44. Negro: Census tracts 11, 13, 24-25, 26, 28, 32, 42, 43-44, 45, 46 and 51.

Census tracts 43-44 and 11 contain almost equal numbers of white and Negro families, Dr. Denison said.

Col. Harper said Dr. Denison's recommendations concerning the location of the next 2000 units in the city's public housing program will "be the most important influence in their location."



RUNNING WATER — SOMETIMES — One water tap provides water for drinking, cooking and bathing for about 50 persons in one of the slum areas to be cleared by Birmingham's new public housing projects. The tap is located next to the three outdoor "sanitary" facilities used by eight families and "works sometimes, if you kick it," one of its users said.

DISEASE-BREEDING OUTHOUSES — Col. Harold Harper, center, with Dr. George A. Denison (left) and County Sanitary Inspector E. E. Erwin inspect the only "sanitary" facilities available to eight families just off Ensley-av. Slum conditions like these, Col. Harper said, will be replaced by the upcoming public housing works in Birmingham.

Alabama (Housing)

The 'Tuskegee Concrete Block'

Now at last has a happy result of the wisdom of the famous counsels of two South's eroded land been found. This sand and gravel lying about on farms reminds burned-out, shamefully used land is like one that Booker Washington was saying to have deposits of sand and gravel. In the words of the mariner, "Cast down And the sand and gravel is what is your buckets where you are." And (in needed to make a "Tuskegee Concrete Block.")

Advertiser

This is a block for house construction what you need."

that was perfected at Tuskegee Institute to help the poor but enterprising rural dweller to build a house sturdy and strong against wind and rain.

By using these ingenious blocks, a poor family can get a government loan and build a four-room house for \$2,056.30.

Basically, this represents the finding of a way by Tuskegee engineers to devise a system by which suitable blocks could be made by the semi-skilled on the spot with the simplest of equipment.

In the same way that the Extension Service carries know-how to farmers, Tuskegee agents carry block-making know-how to aspiring farmers.

The F. H. A. studied the Tuskegee system and authorized loans thereon under terms of rural housing legislation.

Ernest E. Neal, director of Tuskegee's Rural Life Council, emphasizes that the "T. C. B." method is not low cost, but low cash cost. The nature of this block construction is such that if the builder gives out of money before purchasing windows, hardware, plumbing, etc., he can simply let it go until he gets the money since no harm will be done by the elements.

A second and most notable feature of such houses is that they are presidios which can not be invaded by rats and roaches because they furnish no diurnal concealment places.

This is a great work. Nothing more aptly illustrates how education produces wealth.

Advertiser

Finally, it eloquently illustrates the wisdom of the famous counsels of two Tuskegee figures. The use of the sand burned-out, shamefully used land is like one that Booker Washington was saying to have deposits of sand and gravel. In the words of the mariner, "Cast down And the sand and gravel is what is your buckets where you are." And (in our rather free translation from recollection) the counsel of Dr. George W. Carver—"Take what you have to make

WASHINGTON, July 5—(AP)—Raymond M. Foley, housing and home finance administrator, said yesterday his agency has entered into a two-year contract with Tuskegee Institute under which the school will extend its research into building of rural houses requiring little cash. Ways to make the shell of a house for low cash cost by use of local materials and family labor have been demonstrated at Tuskegee, Foley said.

Under the new arrangement, the institute will study possibilities of extending such benefits through pooling of labor and skills of several families in the construction of their houses.

The institute discovered, 3,500 each county in the nation might could in about three months, have a "housing agent" even with the necessary skilled aid, as they now have agricultural extension agents.

This agent would give the farmers the know-how to build a complete home at a cost no commercial builder could touch for the simple reason that the farmer does all his own labor, given it whole hearted approval even to the making of the blocks.

The Changing South (10)**Tuskegee Officials Tackle Rural Housing Problem**

(Tenth of 12 Articles on The Changing South)

BY BEM PRICE

AP Newsfeatures

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., — They dream great dreams here and keep their feet on the ground. They try to carry on in the tradition of the late Booker T. Washington to whom first things came first—education, health, housing and jobs.

Over the last 10 years, for example, institute officials have been quietly worrying over the problem of rural housing.

They think they've just about found an answer in a home-made cement block and concrete house enclosing 1,200 square feet at a cash cost of about \$2,000 and a lot of elbow grease.

The success of the "Tuskegee block" house has led Ernest Neal, director of the Rural Life Conference, and others to dream another dream.

They dream of a day when blocks are needed and one man each county in the nation might could in about three months, have a "housing agent" even with the necessary skilled aid, as they now have agricultural extension agents.

This agent would give the farmers the know-how to build a complete home at a cost no commercial builder could touch for the simple reason that the farmer does all his own labor, given it whole hearted approval even to the making of the blocks.

How Block Originated
The credit for conceiving of the "Tuskegee block" goes to institute president E. D. Patterson who wondered over the years why it wouldn't be possible to mix a little cement with the sand and gravel found in streams and make a building material.

In the past 19 months institute experts have gone to work on the idea with a right good will. They developed a block form, worked out formulas for mixing and then tested. It worked.

The form, which looks like a lattice work, is soaked in oil, the cement mixture poured and stamped. The result is left in the sun to dry. It takes about two weeks of seasoning.

Neal reports that after one week's practice, the average man can make 100 blocks a day and lay 160 in eight hours.

The only skilled labor required, Tuskegee found, was in laying the corners, roofing, wiring and plumbing.

For a 1,200 square foot home

need not be without adequate housing. Family labor can be used for making and laying the block. Whenever the money runs out, work can stop without damaging the materials until more money is secured."

Neal adds that "cooperative housing groups can use the block to good advantage. A block field can be built at a centrally located place, a mechanical concrete mixer rented and one large machine can turn out 800 blocks per hour with a crew of 12. In a four hour work period enough blocks can be poured to build a four-room house. The cooperative group can work advantageously also in constructing the house."

He pointed out, too, that "with a few hours of instruction and some supervision, a farmer can do all the masonry required on the walls except building the corners."

(Tomorrow—Equality of Education)



TUSKEGEE BLOCKS HOME-MADE BUILDING MATERIAL

Housing Units For Negroes Ready Homewood Officials Reject Negro Housing Proposal

Birmingham's Negro housing facilities were increased by 56 units Saturday.

~~City - Negroes~~
Center Court Apartments were completed and their owners announced a grand opening for Sunday.

The project was built by Jack A. Roberts, contractor for Center Court Apartments, Inc.

Jesse Yeates is president of the corporation and Rutherford Yeates is vice president. A. C. Montgomery Jr., is secretary, and Robert M. Montgomery is treasurer.

The project is in Titusville, at Center Street and Fifth Avenue South. Some of its units have three rooms, the others four.

Of masonry construction, they are among the city's most modern apartments. Each has cross ventilation through easement windows, oil circulator heaters fed by gravity flow from separate storage tanks, and each room has closets.

The kitchens are wired for electric stoves and are furnished with sinks, along with storage cabinets above the sinks and big broom cabinets.

Automatic water heaters serve kitchens and baths.

The buildings are set on landscaped grounds which are furnished with swings and other recreational equipment.

Concrete walkways lead from the front and back doors of each apartment. The streets adjoining the property lead to paved parking areas and driveways.

The apartments are near the Negro Golf Course on Montevallo Road.

Montgomery Real Estate & Insurance Company are agents for the new units.

Robert M. Montgomery said all units are available for immediate occupancy and the rent scale is \$35 for the three-room units and \$44 for the four-room units.

Means Still Sought For Negro Housing

BY CLANCY LAKE
News Staff Writer

Members of the Housing Authority of the Birmingham District are trying to figure out their next move this week-end after hopes for establishing a 500-unit Negro project.

The authority planned to locate the low-cost housing project in the area east of Elmwood Cemetery.

The area is zoned for single family dwellings. This zoning automatically bars multiple dwellings as planned by the Housing Authority.

The board's action was upheld by City Commissioners James W. Morgan and Eugene Connor when they heard about it.

Establishment of the project would have been one step in the federal slum elimination program here. Before slums can be razed, homes must be built on some vacant ground to take care of the persons who would be made homeless by therazing.

THE CITY MAY LOSE one of its best administrative officers soon. There are reports at City Hall that Airport Manager Henry T. "Hank" Cross will resign shortly.

CITY HALL FOLKS are mighty happy about selling their present building to handle the mail. It took headquarters out from under them only two men to do the job.

Now, 24 men are trying to handle the mail in the small space.

Commissioners hoped against the mail in the small space. hope someone might offer \$750,000. Uncle Sam frowned on that. So but they were afraid the high bid the city is going to put up a building might be under \$625,000.

The sale will enable Birmingham to score what Mayor Green calls "a real first." He says the sale price will enable the city to pay off in full the total cost of the new City Hall Building and equip practically every office with modern metal furniture.

"This is the first time any city of this size ever had such a building paid for when it was ready for occupancy," the mayor said.

Most big cities have paid for their City Hall buildings through sale of bonds or federal aid. Birmingham's building went up on local funds all in the West End area were killed the way.

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THE CITY WILL receive bids shortly for a new postoffice building at Municipal Airport. It will in City Hall circles as one of the best airport men in the business.

A couple of years ago the city set aside a room at the Administration Building to handle the mail. It took headquarters out from under them only two men to do the job.

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A majority of Homewood city councilmen have put "thumbs down" on a proposal which might have led to a 100-unit Federal housing project for Negroes.

Several members of the Homewood City Council which voted six to five against the proposal last night, charged that adoption of the measure would be in keeping with a socialistic trend in government.

The proposal, recommended by the Homewood Housing Authority, would have provided for application to the FHA for a \$100,000 loan which would have been used for surveying the need for more Negro housing in Homewood.

Alderman E. G. Walker, who sponsored the resolution, said no existing residences would be taken down to make room for the project.

He added that the Homewood Housing Authority had convinced him there is definitely a need for Negro housing in Homewood.

Nevertheless, City Hall boys say the old building will be torn down immediately and the insurance firm that the proposed plan was another will build a big new structure on the site. Most of this building, they backed by Alderman Carson Inscho.

Mr. Powell declined Mr. Walker's suggestion that the council meet with the housing authority to discuss the loan request.

Mr. Powell declared that Birmingham in their community to replace slums, took a stand against encroaching "socialism" in the federal government. No public housing more than half the housing.

A motion by Inscho that the W. Morgan, left Saturday for a two-week vacation in Sarasota, Fla. And commanded for its work was Commissioner Eugene Connor is adopted after the council turned down the loan proposal.

The matter was brought up at a meeting of the Council which dropped a street-improvement ordinance following protests by property owners.

Homewood's Negro Housing

Homewood's elected city fathers met Monday night and heard a plea for an appropriation to make a survey of Negro housing needs. There was a prospect was—that the community might get a federal public housing project.

Now, the elected representatives of Homewood citizens may reflect majority sentiment of that residential area. But we wonder if the manner in which the fathers rejected the project, appeal to all Homewood folk.

We happen to believe that the people of Homewood, being proud of their own homes Alderman E. G. Walker—it is a most pleasant, livable community—would want all persons to have adequate homes. Surely Homewood folk are not insensitive.

There are some Negro homes in Homewood which deserve to be called homes. But only the blind would deny that Homewood has wretched Negro slums. There is, one may see, a sore right there in the Edenesque quietude of lovely Homewood.

The city fathers, who are not on record as previously having moved to get private enterprise to erect adequate Negro housing

Mr. Powell declared that Birmingham in their community to replace slums, took a stand against encroaching "socialism" in the federal government. No public housing more than half the housing.

But the public housing program is locally directed. Is Col. Harper, present housing head, a federal bureaucrat? Does kindly J. C. deHoll, who long labored for public housing, seem a socialistic menace? What about members of the Birmingham Housing Authority? Are they socialists? Or responsible business and professional men devoted to American principles?

White and Negro—

Sites for two 500-unit low-rent housing units chosen by \$1.5 Million Housing Project Approved For Negroes Here

BY IRVING BEIMAN
News staff writer

Sites for the first two of six low-rent housing projects projected for Birmingham have been chosen by the Housing Authority of the Birmingham district.

A 500-unit white project will be located on the north side of Georgia Road between Interlaken and Kimberly Avenues, about three blocks east of Gate City School.

A 500-unit project for Negroes will be located on Montevallo Road east of Elmwood Cemetery, south of the A. G. S. Railroad and west of Goldwire Street.

The land for these two sites is "now in process of being procured," said Harold Harper, executive director of the H. A. A. Actual construction is expected to start around Nov. 1.

Birmingham has been allocated 3,000 units of low-rent housing and the Housing Authority has decided to split the program into six separate projects. Total cost of the six projects is estimated at more than \$25,000,000.

Sites for the other four projects remain to be decided upon. Several sites are under consideration.

With the acquiescence of Mrs. Charles P. Marks, widow of the late chairman of the Housing Authority, the organization has decided to name one of the six projects for Mr. Marks.

The authority yesterday took action doubling the amount of money it will pay the city of Birmingham in lieu of taxes on the housing projects under its supervision.

Starting July 1, the Housing Authority agreed to pay the city of Birmingham 10 per cent of all shelter rents charged.

FORMERLY THE AUTHORITY paid the city 5 per cent of all shelter rents collected, and there was an additional voluntary payment of 5 per cent of this amount by the authority until the latter payment was stopped in 1947 by the U. S. comptroller general.

Mr. Harper explained that starting July 1, the city will receive 10 per cent of the May shelter rents charged—\$70,564.09—each month. This payment covers Central City, Southtown, Smithfield Court and Elyton Village.

Eastwood, which is owned by the U. S. government but supervised by the local Housing Authority, will pay the city \$10,800 a year henceforth in lieu of taxes.

The total payments to the city from the five projects will be approximately \$95,000 a year.

By JOE AZBELL

Construction is expected to start about Feb. 1 on a \$1,500,000 low rent Negro housing program here, according to Charles Rogers of the Montgomery Housing Authority.

About 216 units will be constructed and about 130 Negro slum dwellings will be torn down to make room for the project.

The project will extend from Hall Street to Watts Street and from 100 feet of Highland Avenue to 100 feet from Houston Street covering about seven square blocks. The 100-foot area on both sides is being reserved for commercial development.

The homes will be built by the Montgomery Housing Authority through a loan from the federal government.

Construction bids will begin to be advertised Wednesday. They will be received on Dec. 19.

The units will be row houses similar to those in the Riverside Heights and Cleveland Courts. They will be constructed of brick with tile backing. Other features will be concrete floors, asbestos roofs, a playground, and ample parking space.

Each unit will include living room, kitchen, bath and bedrooms. Included will be 20 one-bedroom, 110 two-bedroom, 72 three-bedroom, 10 four-bedroom and four-five-bedroom units.

Together with 150 units in Cleveland Courts and 200 units in Paterson Courts, the new project will bring the number of public housing units for Negroes in Montgomery to 566, in comparison with 661 white units in Riverside Heights.

The decision to construct the project on the site was made in discussions between the Housing Authority, City Commission and Montgomery Planning Board. Most of Negro dwellings that will be demolished have been vacated.

The Housing Authority is operated by a five-man board appointed by the mayor. Paul Fuller is chairman.

Pearson, Title, and Narrows are the architects.

Rent in a public housing project is one-fifth of the income of the family or one-sixth of the in-

come where there are three or more minor dependents.

Project Expected To Be Completed

Realtors Protesting Negro Housing Units

or properties here."

Montgomery realtors voiced objections this week to the construction of a 216-unit Negro protest. "It's pitiful to see the conditions under which some Negroes live . . . Negroes who cook our food and care for our children," are needed at the present time, he said.

The project will extend from Hall to Watts Street and from 100 feet of Highland Avenue to 100 feet of Houston Street.

In a petition, presented by John C. Tyson, realtors stated that there are 1,039 low cost Negro rental units at present. "There are vacant units in all of these completed projects at this time," read the petition.

Charles Rogers, director of the Montgomery Housing Authority, was not available for comment on the Real Estate Board protest, however, informed sources say that the project is not expected to be affected by the petition.

Tyson said that he is not opposed to better housing for Negroes, but he is opposed to "government invasion into the private enterprise field."

Not All Agree

Not all the real estate men went along with the public housing protest. Max Baum stated, "I think public housing is here to stay." He recalled that the Real Estate Board protested erection of the Riverside Heights project. "But," he added, "I don't believe that housing project has had any adverse affect on housing values

Appearing in protest of low-rent housing were Chairman Roy Amos, John C. Tyson and Robert Heilpern.

Negro Housing Slated Here

\$125,000 Apartment To Rise On Area Near Alabama State College

Construction will start immediately on a 32-unit concrete block Negro apartment project on Wilcox Street near the Alabama State College for Negroes.

Estimated to cost \$125,000, it will include seven four-unit and one eight-unit buildings.

The project is being developed by John N. Brown Courts, Inc. Officers are Clyde Bear, president; ~~John N. Brown~~ vice-president; and Carl Bear, secretary.

Construction will be according to F. H. A. specifications with James Miller Davis as architect.

Units will consist of two bedrooms, living room, four closets, kitchen, and bath, and will rent for about \$40 a month, according to Carl Bear.

The project will be constructed on a two-acre plot which is part of a controversial eight and half acres adjoining the Negro college.

Originally planned to be a 124-unit project to cover the entire plot, the state of Alabama condemned about six acres of land.

This land, the state contended, was needed for future expansion of the Negro institution.

A court action followed in which owners of the land were awarded \$75,000 by the Circuit Court for damages, Bear said.

An appeal was made to the Supreme Court by the state and a decision is expected to be rendered in the near future by Justice J. Ed Livingston.

The 32-unit project is to be constructed by Bear Brothers Construction Company.

HABD

Declare Need Is Pressing

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—City officials are standing pat on plans for building a 216-unit low-cost housing project at \$1,500,000 over the savage protest of the Montgomery Real Estate Board.

Mayor John L. Goodwyn told a three-man delegation from the real estate board, Nov. 28, that "there is a definite need for low-rent housing for Negroes in Montgomery."

He added: "There are many indigent families who simply cannot afford the rent charged for homes and apartments. I am in favor of the project until it is proved to me that additional housing for these families are not needed."

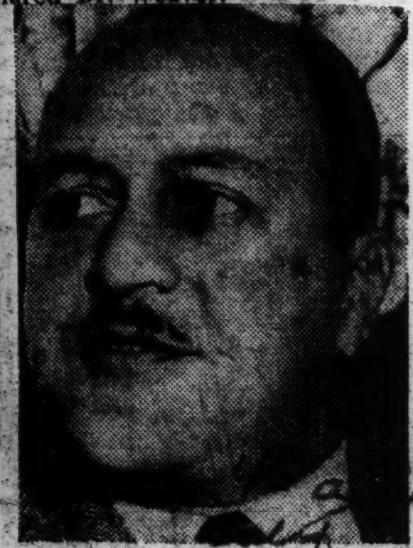
SF Housing Commission Retards Race Relations

The SF Housing Commission is one of the few in the country that is regarding non-segregated public housing, even though the Board of Supervisors acted favorably upon such a resolution.

That was what Dr. Robert C. Weaver, outstanding race relations authority, said last Monday night at a Council for Civic Unity dinner.

The commission, maintaining that its long established policy of preserving neighborhood racial patterns is the only fair and practicable one, has been polling approximately 100 civic groups, some of them opposed to public housing under any conditions, to determine whether it should accept 3000 Federal public housing units under the conditions laid down by supervisors.

"Nowhere else, so far as I am aware, is the governing body of public housing in the community by its tactics jeopardizing the very success of public housing," declared Dr. Weaver.



DR. ROBERT C. WEAVER
Director of the John Hay Whitney Foundation Opportunity Fellowships and an outstanding authority on Race Relations. Dr. Weaver spoke in SF last Monday night on the Housing Authority's efforts to stymie local legislation in public housing.

—Photo courtesy SF News

**Name 2 To
Aid Study Of
City Slums**
Sat., 1-28-50

WASHINGTON—Dr. Robert C. Weaver and George L. P. Weaver are the two Negro members named to a 20-member advisory committee on slum clearance and urban redevelopment announced here by the Housing and Home Finance Administrator Raymond M. Foley and Nathaniel S. Keith, director of the division of slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

Chairman
Set. 1-15-50

Dr. Frazier is author of "The Negro Family in the United States," and "The Negro in the United States."

The committee will meet bi-monthly to assist Foley and Keith in developing policies of the slum clearance and urban redevelopment program, the major attack on city slums authorized by the Housing Act of 1949.

The program provides federal assistance to local communities to enable them to clear slums and in Richard U. Ratcliff, director of the its operation will touch all the housing research division and involved in community planning and development.

AMONG THE SEVERAL outstanding liberals on the committee is Dr. Louis Wirth, president of the American Council on Race Relations.

"Establishment of this advisory committee on housing research is in accordance with our policy of obtaining information and advice of experts in appropriate fields," Mr. Foley said. "This committee, which covers broad range of experience in the economic, finance, consumer, and technical aspects of housing, will give advice and guidance on the entire housing research program."

"It will serve as a continuing board of review on the progress of the program. It will also assist in the evaluation of research proposals, and the coordination of housing research activities, both public and private, and aid in the promotion and application of results of the program, with a view to effectuating cost reductions in housing."

Dr. Frazier To Advise Federal Housing Agency

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, chairman of the department of sociology at Howard University, is one of 26 outstanding persons selected by Raymond M. Foley, administrator of the Housing and Home Finance Agency last week as an advisory group on research.

Dr. Frazier is author of "The Negro Family in the United States," and "The Negro in the United States."

The men and women forming the group are of recognized experience and background in the housing field. They will serve as housing research advisory committee under the program established by the Housing Act of 1949.

The committee will hold its first meeting on April 17 with Dr. Wirth. The committee will enable them to clear slums and in Richard U. Ratcliff, director of the its operation will touch all the housing research division and civic, economic and social factors involved in community planning and development.

2 New Apartments Open to Both Races

46a *Set. 11-25-50*
WASHINGTON basement will accommodate about 30 cars and will be reached by self-service elevators.

Two new apartment houses, open to all citizens will be available during the next year, the AFRO earned this week.

Previously announced only for colored occupancy, they are Holly House, being built at 1825 T St., room apartments, and a doctor's house, and the Holmead Apartments and a dentist's quarters. They will have FHA-insured mortgages amounting to \$583,900 and \$895,600.

Holly House, which replaces a group of worn-out frame houses on T St., is expected to be ready for rental in July. Holmead will probably be completed next September.

"The apartments will be available to all without distinction," said a spokesman on Monday at the offices of Milton J. Prassas, architect for both buildings and engineer and co-sponsor of Holly House.

Television Outlets, Sun-Deck

Building permits have been obtained and the excavation completed for both structures. Concrete footings are already in at Holmead and are being put in at Holly House. Both buildings will be elevator-type, with modern equipment throughout and basement parking space for cars.

Holly House will contain 67 apartments—efficiencies and one bed room units—and a doctor's office and apartment. It will be 8 stories high, with a sun-deck on the roof which can also be used for play space for children.

Rentals will range from about \$79.50 to \$95, reportedly the lowest for an elevator-type structure in this area.

All apartments will have television outlets and electric laundry facilities will be installed in the basement. The parking area in the

Applications Taken Now

The five-story Holmead Apartments will contain 99 units, including efficiencies, one-and two-bedroom apartments, and a doctor's house, and the Holmead Apartments and a dentist's quarters. They will have FHA-insured mortgages amounting to \$583,900 and \$895,600.

A ramp will lead from the rear of the house to individual garage stalls in the basement, with an automatic "electric eye" making it possible for only one car to use the ramp at a time.

Persons wishing to apply for apartments in these offices may write to Mr. Prassas' office at 1737 Harvard St., N.W. or to Holly House Apartments, Inc., at 6980 Maple St., N.W.

First FHA-Sponsored Development Over D. C. Line

Low-Rent Project for Negroes Opens

THE FIRST garden-type apartment project for Negroes built outside the District and financed with FHA loan insurance will be ready for partial occupancy within a few days.

Officials of the development—Addison Chapel Apartments—hope it will serve as a model for similar projects. They say that the basic design of the apartments, plus other cost-saving steps has enabled them to pass the savings on in the form of lower rentals.

The 318-unit project is located near 52d ave. and Addison Chapel rd., Prince Georges County. One-bedroom apartments will rent for \$60.25 monthly, two-bedroom units for \$73. All utilities are included.

First 65 units will be ready for occupancy about mid-month. The entire development is expected to be completed within four months. It is being constructed by Banks & Lee, Inc. Architects are Ross & Walton.

Savings were effected, according to sponsors of the project, in several ways. One was in constructing the structures of brick and frame, instead of using brick throughout. Another was in locating them on their sites in the most economical way possible.



This is a section of the 318-unit Addison Chapel Apartments—a low-rental project for Negroes under construction at 52nd ave. and Addison Chapel rd., Prince Georges County.

The development is the first to be built outside the District under FHA's minority housing program. Tenants will begin moving in within a few days

46a 1950

D.C.

National Capital Housing Authority

**COL. JOHNSON NAMED
TO D.C. HOUSING BOARD**

WASHINGTON—Col. Campbell C. Johnson of the U. S. Selective Service last week was named by President Truman as a member of the National Capital Housing Authority. The authority previously included only white members and Colonel Johnson is the first Negro.

Marked Differences In Income Of Families Noted By Census

Daily World Sun. 2-24-50

Average For Country As

Whole Half For Non-whites

WASHINGTON, D. C.—(NNPA)—As in previous surveys, marked differences were found in the income of white and colored families in 1948, according to estimates of incomes of families and individuals in the United States, issued last Tuesday by Philip M. Hauser, acting director of the Census Bureau.

For the country as a whole, the average income of white families and individuals was \$3,000, twice that received by non-whites.

Families were classified as white or nonwhite in accordance with the color of the head. Persons of Mexican birth or ancestry, not definitely Indian or of other non-white race were counted as white.

The Census Bureau reported that it had found some evidence that the economic position of nonwhites relative to whites was more favorable in urban areas than in rural areas.

The report showed that the average income of white families and individuals was \$2,999, as compared with \$1,486 for nonwhites; the average incomes of white families was \$3,310, as compared with \$1,786 for nonwhites, and the average income of white individuals was \$1,053, as compared with \$789 for nonwhites.

LOWER BRACKETS

Of the families and individuals covered by the survey, 7.9 per cent of the whites and 16.9 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes under \$500, 7.8 per cent of the whites and 17.9 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$500 and \$999, 7.4 per cent of the whites and 15.6 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$1,000 and \$1,499, and 7.3 per cent of the whites and 12.1 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$1,500 and \$1,999.

The report showed that the average per cent of the white families and individuals and 12 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between

\$2,000 and \$2,499, 9.6 per cent of the whites and 7.2 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$2,500 and \$2,999, and 10.9 per cent of the whites and only 6 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$3,000 and \$3,499.

It also showed that 8.3 per cent of the whites and only 3.8 per cent of the nonwhites had income between \$3,500 and \$3,999, 7 per cent of the whites and only 2.6 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$4,000 and \$4,499, 4.9 per cent of the whites and only 1.3 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$4,500 and \$4,999, 7.3 per cent of the whites and 2.5 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$5,000 and \$5,999, 8.9 per cent of the whites and only 1.6 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes between \$6,000 and \$9,999, and 2.6 of the whites and only 0.3 per cent of the nonwhites had incomes of \$10,000 and over.

Other reports of the Census Bureau have noted the large migration of nonwhite households from farm to nonfarm areas during recent years.

The report on family incomes said between 1940 and 1947 the number of nonwhite households residing on farms decreased by one-third, while there was no change in the number of white households residing on farms.

One of the factors involved in the differential rate of migration of white and nonwhite households from farm to nonfarm areas, the report stated, may be the relative difference in the attractiveness of higher city incomes to each group.

The average income of nonwhite families and individuals residing on farms was reported to be only

\$900, compared with \$1,800 in urban areas. The average white families and individuals in farm areas, \$2,000 was much higher than that for non-white, and relative increase from that figure to the urban areas. The average for white families and individuals in farm areas, \$2,000, was much higher than that for non-white, and the relative increase from that figure to the urban average of \$3,300 was not as great as the 100 per cent difference for non-white.

46a 1950

Florida

Begin Housing ~~redevelopment~~ Project In Fla.

out 1-14-50

MIAMI, Fla. — The largest colored housing development yet planned for this area has been started near Hallandale, a few miles north of Miami. The site is an 800 acre tract that was purchased for \$430,000.

The first thousand homes are expected to be built this year ranging in price from \$5,500 to \$8,000. The development is called Hyde Park.

Rural Church Department Makes Survey

Continued

The one-room cabin in the South is now largely a myth. Out of 1,481 Negro rural homes visited in a survey last year only four had only one room.

The average farm owner in the twelve counties studied lives in a frame house of five rooms and the average tenant has four rooms.

VIRGINIA LARGEST

The Virginia homes were the largest, with North Carolina second. Landlords do not usually paint or screen their tenant houses. One third of the owners' homes and two-thirds of those in which tenants live were unpainted.

The survey was made by seventeen colored teachers and is being distributed on a non-profit basis by the Rural Church Department, Drew Seminary, Madison, N. J. It covers 104 pages and sells for forty cents according to information sent out by authorities of the Seminary. The caption of the booklet is, "These My Brethren." The survey revealed that 71 per cent of Negro farm owners have electricity, which is very near the nation's average of 78 per cent for all farm homes, white and colored throughout the forty-eight states.

**RAPID GAINS SEEN
IN NEGRO HOUSING**
~~Domestic Finance~~
\$85,000,000 Worth FHA-
Financed in Two Months

(The Associated Press)
Washington, March 19—Federal housing commissioner Franklin D. Richards reported Saturday that construction of Negro housing is ~~coming~~ ~~middle class~~.

He said that during the first two months of this year the government insured about \$85,000,000 worth of mortgages to finance the building of an estimated 12,500 dwelling units for Negroes.

Richards described the volume of mortgages as "unprecedented" for such construction. The figures for the January-February period, he said, surpassed the total for the entire calendar year of 1949.

"It is obvious that the building industry is recognizing the real possibilities in the long overlooked market among Negroes for privately-financed housing," the FHA administrator said.

He reported that some 7100 of the 12,500 units will be in Southern states. About 5200 are earmarked for construction along the Eastern seaboard and the balance been done by lenders and builders in the Mid-West and West coast to take advantage of it areas.

"For years the FHA has been encouraging builders and lenders to enter this neglected market and as experience has been gained," Richards said, "the production of dwellings open to this group has increased to a point where at the present time there is a good deal of competition for this market in several areas."

Applications For ~~Saturday~~ Housing Increase

Field Offices Make ~~Report~~ 8-5-50 Report To Washington

WASHINGTON, D. C. — (NNPA) — Field offices of the Federal Housing Administration received an unprecedented number of applications for mortgage insurance on housing available to colored persons during the year 1949, according to the annual report to Congress by Commissioner Franklin D. Richards.

It was estimated that these applications will result in a volume of new construction in the current year that may equal the entire amount so far produced for colored buyers as time goes on.

Richards described the volume of new construction in the current year that may equal the entire amount so far produced for colored buyers as time goes on.

The problem of sites, the report said, is slower in reaching solutions, but progress is being made.

The report states that during 1949 the FHA intensified its efforts to encourage the production of needed housing for colored occupants.

Washington in August, 1949, to discuss methods by which the effectiveness of their services could be increased. The report said, a field offices, the report states, the number of recommendations made by the agency directed attention to the fact that a large and profitable market exists among colored people.

ENCOURAGES PRODUCTION

Other steps taken to encourage the production of needed housing for colored people include:

Without making special concessions, the building industry was in the field have been instructed by FHA to give the same consideration to the pertinent aspects of the market among colored people as to other members of the community, the report said. Its experience indicates, the is a factor.

FHA said in the report, that race is not a factor in mortgage experience when the same standards are applied.

PURCHASE PRICE UP

The report points out that the chief hazards in financing homes for colored people, as with borrowers, occur when the borrowers pay more for the property than it is worth, or when the price is too high in relation to his income.

The problem, the report added is closely tied in with the general problem of providing homes at lower sale and rental levels, although there is also a substantial market for higher-price properties among colored people.

The report also points out that two major difficulties have been sites and financing, but favorable experience on the part of mort-

or execute any agreement, lease, or conveyance which imposes any such restriction.

gage to certify that until the insured mortgage is paid in full or the contract of insurance otherwise terminated, he will not record any restriction upon the sale or occupancy of the mortgaged property.

Trends In Housing Racial Minorities

EDITOR'S NOTE: In view of the fact that housing in America is the most critical key issue affecting relations between the Administrator Housing and Home Finance Agency, sending an analysis of this problem which has been made by the foremost authority in the field, Dr. Frank S. Horne, assistant to the Administrator Housing and Home Finance Agency. "The Washington Grapevine" that usually occupies this space will be resumed next week.

By FRANK S. HORNE

Assistant to the Administrator Housing and Home Finance Agency

THE PERIOD since World War I has been marked by dramatic developments in the struggle of the Negro to attain first-class American citizenship. He has torn his roots loose from his traditional role as rural sharecropper to move into town.

His beating at the door of improved job opportunity has reverberated in a threatened march on Washington, executive orders of Presidents and fights for fair employment practice legislation at Federal, state and local levels.

These sledge hammer blows against the traditional chains that bind him have resounded throughout the nation and the world. Yet, in the midst of these emergences into the light, he is still hemmed in by the stubborn walls of the veritable ghettos which block his right to live and raise his family in a decent home in a decent neighborhood.

Land restrictions and enforced residential segregation have hauled in their wake an array of restrictions in the use of schools, hospitals, playgrounds and other community facilities and services. He not only gets less for his housing dollar but throws back upon the community at large losses in tax returns, heightened costs for disease and crime control, political distortions and the disunity of the racial covenants are largely thwarted by traditional land controls and restrictive mortgage practice. Slowly emerging in a few states and cities are the first real assaults upon these stiff barriers to his opportunity to bargain in the open market for a home in which to raise his children.

As of May 30, 1950, the Federal public housing program reports a total of some 300,000 dwellings had been reserved for 565 localities by 477 local housing authorities in 39 states and the District of Columbia.

It is estimated that some 100,000 of these publicly subsidized homes will be occupied by Negroes and other racial minorities; the location of these and most of the others will affect the living space available to Negroes and will contribute governmental sanction either to further enforced residential segregation or democratic patterns of living.

As of the same date, the federal slum Clearance and Urban Redevelopment Division reported that 103 of the 106 applications for capital reservations have been granted, totaling some \$136,000. Estimates reveal that at least 68 of the 103 communities listed are contemplating the redevelopment of areas involving Negroes or other racial minorities.

The private building industry—largely utilizing FHA or VA mortgage guarantees, or federal secondary market and other aids—built over a million homes in 1949 and is well under way to better that mark this year. Negroes have begun to participate in these programs more fully than ever with most of these developments generally restricted by the sponsors and builders to one racial group.

In the Housing Acts of 1949 and 1950, the Congress of the United States has coordinated various legislative acts into a national housing program offering to the private home building industry and to local communities unprecedented opportunities for the development of good neighborhoods and decent housing for "every American family."

For racial minority families, this national program presents at

once a great promise and a serious threat—the promise of increased opportunity to bargain for housing in an open market, and the threat of the use of governmental powers and funds by private or public developers to establish, fix or extend patterns of racial residential segregation.

Catherine Bauer Wurster, Vice-President of the National Housing Conference stated before its 19th Annual Meeting: If we don't use these tools to bring about a more democratic and progressive kind of social pattern, they will inevitably produce one of the most thoroughly feudal and highly segregated patterns of community development ever seen on this earth. Thus far most city planning and housing policy has tended to increase class segregation, and render it far more exclusively efficient, than it has ever been in the past.

Closer examination, then, of these housing trends may make its contribution to national unity and international relations. Primarily to be noted are a few of the "conditioning" factors contributing to these trends. First, the Negro is shifting his base from farm to town. Between 1940-47, some 2.7 million non-whites migrated from their homes.

The non-white population showed a decline of more than a million in rural areas, largely in the South, accompanied by substantial gains in urban centers of the North Central, Northeastern, and Western States.

Cityward migration has served to intensify long-standing housing shortages faced by Negroes in practically every urban community. Constricted areas, already far too full, have swelled to the bursting point. Between 1940-47, the non-white population increased at a much faster rate than the number of dwellings it occupied (11.6 against 6.9 per cent) whereas the reverse was true for whites (7.5 against 12.5).

Secondly, during this same period, the money earnings of non-white workers actually doubled. In 1947, approximately 20 per cent of non-white urban families received incomes of \$3,000 and over. One in every ten non-white urban households was paying \$40 or more for monthly rent.

With money in hand and needing housing, aided by the breach in the wall of racial restrictive covenants, abetted by a supporting shift in FHA policy, the proportions of non-farm home owners among non-whites rose by 40 per cent and among whites by only 20 per cent. In

Finally, added to the activities of a few states, the role of the Federal Government has become increasingly vital in the production of housing. Billions of dollars in the form of direct grants, subsidies, loans and mortgage insurance have served to stimulate housing production through the past 20 years.

The Housing Acts of 1949 and 1950 provide additional aids for private and public housing. For the first time, a billion and a half dollars through loans and grants were made available for slum clearance and community redevelopment, and several million more for extended research programs aimed at reducing the cost of housing production and improving housing quality and livability.

These legislative acts are coordinated for the first time into a comprehensively stated national housing policy that is to be administered under the coordinated administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency. As an integral part of this administrative machinery, a coordinated Racial Relations Service make available trained and experienced personnel to assist the private home building industry and local communities to overcome the added problems faced by Negroes and other racial minorities in attaining decent housing in suitable neighborhoods.

These influences reflect the pivotal importance of the process of site selection for public housing, government-aided private housing, slum clearance and urban redevelopment projects. Sophisticated approaches by local planning and housing agencies may well circumvent actions of Congress, judicial decisions, policies of governmental housing agencies and local droinances of resolutions. The responsibility of national organizations and community leaders who seek to reinforce democratic trends in housing lies in the promotion of the basic concept that local citizens are and should be responsible for land used in their communities.

There are three cardinal objectives for a community housing program with which the home building industry, local officials and the citizenry at large may agree:

- To increase the total housing supply to meet all economic and racial sectors of the housing market.
1. To free land and housing from all artificially imposed restrictions and allowed to all families equal opportunity to gain for living accommodations in a free and open market.
 2. To develop new residential areas, and clear and redevelop slum areas in such manner as to achieve democratically integrated communities.
 3. The key point of approach is the selection of sites for all types of privately-financed or publicly-aided slum clearance and housing developments. The levels of approach must necessarily be Federal, state and local. In fact, it may be said, at this juncture, that legislative and administrative policy at the national level is more oriented toward the possibility of open occupancy than it is, except for a few notable exceptions, at state and local levels. The basic requirement is a continuous alertness by local citizens' groups to the policies and practices of local authorities, local redevelopment agencies, planning commissions, local agencies concerned with enforcement of construction and health standards as well as local real estate boards, home builders' associations, mortgage bankers, savings and loan associations, and other lending groups, title companies, etc. It may almost be concluded that the degree to which housing activities move toward or away from racial restrictive occupancy depends upon whether or not building sites are selected and utilized in such manner as to render possible their occupancy by all elements of the population.

~~Big Subdivision For Negroes Now Being Developed~~

A new development, known as Fairhaven Subdivision, comprising approximately 48 acres, practically all of which is just over the city limits in Fulton County, is now being fast developed for Negroes by J. R. Wilson, two brothers, B. Q. and R. L. Chenault and L. B. Entzinger. Work of construction already begun on 14 bungalow type houses, which will be a part of 159 built on the tract by at least late Summer.

The tract of land is located off of Anderson Avenue and adjacent to the new County Park for Negroes, which the County is developing in that section, where also will be erected by September a new Negro high school.

The homes will all be for sale when completed, and will be of frame and brick construction, with two and three bedrooms, to be sold within a range of \$5,000 to \$7,500. However, of the first 14 now being built and all to be completed about March 1 (six have already been sold), will sell for \$7,933.

The development of this large area for Negro homes has the approval of the FHA, with the Life Insurance Co. of Georgia providing the finances and the Griffin Construction Co. now at work on the first 14 being built. All of this development has been brought about by the Atlanta Urban League, a member of the Community Chest.

~~Lakewood Area Rally Protests Negro Housing~~

Approximately 400 residents of Lakewood Heights gathered last night to protest the construction of a proposed Negro housing project in that section.

The meeting, held at the Lakewood Heights School, was called to discuss plans of the Atlanta Housing Authority which call for erection of a 2,000 unit project for Negroes with Federal funds and costing about \$5,000,000.

The property selected for the site contains 90 acres and is located between the old Clark University and that portion of Lake-

wood used as an amusement park. City Council recently okayed construction by the Atlanta Housing Authority with Federal funds by turning down an offer by several private concerns.

Those appearing on the program were Miss Mamie G. Booth and Francis Fife, attorneys hired to represent the white residents; and County Commissioners Jim Aldredge and Tom Camp. Thomas E. Compton acted as master of ceremonies.

The group was told by Fife and the Commissioners that the house, formerly owned by Clark College and a reality.

The Commissioning group has the power to proceed with its plans over the protest of the Lakewood residents, if project for middle income groups, it sees fit. Aldredge and Camp indicated that they would support the petition of Housing, Inc. a considerably less.

Aldredge said that in his opinion such a project should not be the property, after last week having been decided to defer a decision until Feb. 15. A group of white residents from slum areas. He also said that he was opposed to erection of so large a project in a single location.

~~Daily World Thurs. 2-4-50~~ **Fulton Commissioners Approve Plan For Negro Housing Units**

BY C. W. GREENLEA

Fulton County Commissioners' FHA law which covers this type of modern facilities for apartment rezoning of 40 acres of land along the West side of So. Pryor Road for the project developers must pass

Wednesday placed an okay on the housing expires on March 15. The dwellings.

the site of a 400 to 500 unit housing project for middle income groups. his project would range from \$40 to \$55 per month. The original 800 units would cost \$7,000,000 but the smaller number would come to considerably less.

Attorney Abram said the rents in the petition of Housing, Inc. a considerably less. The contractors, Al-

lernon Blair Construction Company of Montgomery, Alabama, at present are revising the plans for the project to fit the new specifications.

FHA Green Light

Expected By

Local Sponsors

the Capital View and Sylvan Hills sections had opposed the use of the land for a Negro project.

NEGROES ACT

After a public meeting called by the Atlanta Urban League last Thursday night, committees of the League, business men, real estate representatives, and the Atlanta Negro Voters League, as well as several interested white groups, had contacted the commissioners about their apparent attitude toward expanded housing facilities for Negroes.

The project, represented by Attorneys Morris Abram and Hugh Howell, had been originally planned for 800 units, with playgrounds, stores, gymnasium-auditorium, tot-type apartments to be located in one of metropolitan Atlanta's top-munity on the Methodist property flight Negro residential areas. To be handled by W. H. Aiken Inc., adjoin Waluhaje and will consist of 80 garden type apartments. The room "efficiency" units. Two eight-story apartment buildings were included in the originally announced plans.

EXPECT FHA APPROVAL

Attorney Abram said Wednesday that he had "every reason to believe" that FHA would approve the will insure both the elevator and construction of about 500 units. He added that certain modifications would have to be made in the original plans, to conform with FHA specifications. An FHA decision to process an application for an insured mortgage loan on the project

Negroes To Get Million-Dollar Housing Project

Development To Be

Most Modern In

Southeast Area

BY WILLIAM GORDON

Top Atlanta housing officials reveal that plans have been completed for the building of 213 FHA from a main switchboard with controlled service, telephone service, insured modern elevator and garden special operator. The building is to be fireproof.

GARDEN TYPE APARTMENTS The West Lake Development will be handled by W. H. Aiken Inc., adjoin Waluhaje and will consist of 80 garden type apartments. The have already been announced which buildings will be two-story masonry should take from seven to eight months to complete.

In making the announcement, Mr. Aiken stated that there has been a joint FHA commitment offloor. These units will be equipped with electric kitchens. This grouping of apartments will form a landscape courtyard to be entered by private driveway.

R. E. Matheson, FHA director of Georgia, stated that the apartments park and other recreational facilities are in the making. The shelter rent for these modern apartments will range from \$52 to \$62 per month.

Council, Authority Heads In Conference

Speaking at a forum sponsored by the Atlanta Negro Business League Tuesday night, representatives from the Atlanta Housing Authority, the Federal Housing Authority, and local government, explained the proposed far-reaching public housing, slum clearance and redevelopment programs, and promised Negro citizens fair treatment.

John A. White, chairman of city council's slum clearance committee; James H. Therrell, executive director, Atlanta Housing Authority; R. A. Matthewson, state director, FHA and Frank Etheridge, former government official in charge of war building priorities and now a member of the Atlanta Housing Authority; participated in the panel discussion before an audience predominantly of businessmen and social workers.

Rogers Henderson, president of the Business League and W. H. (Chief) Aiken, chairman of the League executive committee presided and acted as moderator respectively.

Therrell disclosed that the Atlanta Authority has settled definitely on only one location for new public housing, adding, "People think I am kidding when I say I don't know definite locations, that is, boundaries, of new developments." He did later reveal, however, when the panel was opened to questions from the audience, that no definite plans could be made for the Butler-Forrest-Courtland-Fort Street area near Auburn Avenue.

VARIED CONSIDERATION

This area, he said, has been considered by various committees for different uses, including public housing, park site, or industrial property, but, he added, the area had been referred back to the Metropolitan Planning Commission to make a decision. Speakers from the floor informed the panel participants that Negroes do not want to see the section go for industrial use and reminded that plans had long ago been made by the city government to build decent housing and a park area in the section.

Therrell also revealed that plans were being laid to extend the Capitol Homes Project "several blocks" southward into the Summerhill section. He hastened to explain, after several persons expressed alarm over the Summerhill section not remaining a Negro community, that "it is against the U. S. Constitution for any agency to zone for race." He was fairly definite in the opinion that the Davis-Vine Street section would come in for a new public housing development.

Etheridge, expressing the opinion that Atlanta is in for a Negro housing "boom," believes that from 15,000

452-Unit Apartment Project Cleared For South Atlanta

A 452-unit apartment project, reported to be the largest project in Georgia to be undertaken for Negroes by a private concern, has finally had the way completely cleared for construction, according to Attorney Morris Abram, counsel for Housing, Inc., sponsors of the project.

The new private development, done through community cooperation which had to run the gamut of objection."

to 30,000 homes will be built for Negro occupancy by private contractors in Atlanta within the next six years. The new Housing Act of 1949 he said, makes it possible for the first time, for builders to do something for the lower income groups.

WANT DECENT HOUSING

R. E. Matthewson, telling of the 1,448 dwelling units that his FHA office approved for Negroes during the last days of 1948, said 608 of them from Carver Vocational School. Housing Act before the title expired Abram said construction will begin this month declared that his office within a month. Originally planning stands ready to approve applications from reputable builders who were made in the building designs will construct "economy homes." He described the economy homes as those ranging in cost from \$5,500 to \$7,000. He urged Negro contractors and lending agencies to get behind the home-building movement, declaring "We want to see decent housing and enough housing for all people."

Councilman White described Atlanta's 42,000 substandard houses and the 17,000 that are unfit for repair. He said the city will go to all lengths to carry out its rehousing programs to wipe out these unhealthy and crime-breeding blots. He

Play ground facilities for children will be provided and will be made available for a church; and a modern shopping center will be constructed to serve the residents.

The area selected is one which the Atlanta Urban League designated as "suitable and practical" for Negro housing.

All of the participants expressed an attitude of fairness to Negroes; all declared their sincerity to the cause of equitable treatment. Matthewson and Etheridge praised the work of "Chief" Aiken in alleviating the housing shortage, and the FHA state director also praised the work of A. L. Thompson, FHA regional race relations advisor here. Therrell lauded the work of Negro housing project directors, declaring that he always consulted them on matters that concerned the racial group.

Atlanta is a long and well established Negro community. It already has school facilities, a health center and many fine churches. This project will further enhance the future of this important area," he said.

Hugh Howell and Morris B. Abram, sponsors of the project, stated that every obstacle in the development of the enterprise had been surmounted through the cooperation of the Fulton County Board of Commissioners, the Federal Housing Administration and white residents in the project vicinity.

Mr. Howell stated that the project is "an example of what can be

Housing officials said that the difference between the cost of buying, clearing and reselling of slum areas will be met by the federal grant and funds from the city. Two-thirds of the money will be provided by the federal government and one-third by the local government.

Negro Project

To Start Here

By Mid-Summer

Huge \$2,705,710

Announced For
Atlanta Environs

The Federal Housing and Home Finance Corporation announced Monday that Atlanta has been granted \$2,705,710 for slum clearance and urban redevelopment.

Meanwhile, the Atlanta Housing Authority announced that it will be ready to let a contract for the Lakewood Housing project for Negroes by midsummer.

James H. Therrell, executive director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, said architects have already begun work on the 900-unit project and preliminary work is now underway.

Federal officials said the \$2,705,710 grant for slum clearance is not yet a final commitment, as final contracts involving specific projects.

James H. Therrell, executive director of the Atlanta Housing Authority, explained that Atlanta's slum areas and the reselling of such areas to private concerns for redevelopment as provided by the city's master plan.

When slum sites are cleared, they could be used for housing, industrial, business and park areas, as outlined by the master plan.

Council Approves One Housing Project Here, Rejects Another

A proposed \$1,200,000 housing project for Negro occupancy failed to gain the approval of Atlanta's second ward delegation.

On Monday, when white residents of the project, Lefield, and Joe Allen,

contended that

the project would be located too close to their homes on Woodbine Avenue in Gilliam Park. They demanded that a "buffer area" be left clear between the white and

colored residences.

An attorney for the project sponsored by Negro occupants, John L. Westmoreland, said the project failed to meet the requirements of the city's master plan. The project, located on a 4.5 acre tract adjacent to the proposed site, would be constructed by Ramsey Construction Company, sponsor, on Mayson Avenue, known as Edgewood. At the same time the second ward council members gave their sanction to a small 30-unit project on a 4.5 acre tract adjacent to the proposed site. The smaller project will cost an estimated \$324,000. The project will begin immediate construction.

3 Negro Housing Projects Listed For Construction Start in Month

Construction of three new rental housing projects for Negroes—one the largest such ever approved in Georgia by the Federal Housing Administration—will begin here within a month, FHA spokesmen and builders announced jointly.

A \$2,500,000 project comprising 452 units to be located two and one-fourth miles from Five Points on South Pryor Road across from the Carver Vocational School, will be built on land formerly owned by the Board of Education of the Methodist Church. The Board made land available for the specific purpose of providing housing for middle income Negro families.

R. E. Matheson, FHA State Director, and W. H. Aiken, of Aiken, made available for a modern shopping center will be constructed.

rector, and W. H. Aiken, of Aiken, constructed. Hugh Howell and Morris B. Inc., announced a separate project of 213 modern elevator and Abram, sponsors of the project, garden type apartments in the lauded co-operation of the Fulton Simpson Heights area, four miles from Five Points. County Planning Commission, the Fulton County Board of Commissioners, FHA and white resi-

FHA commitments will insure missionaries, FHA, and white residents in the project vicinity. \$1,953,000 of cost of the elevator apartment building, to be known as Waluhaje Apartments, and tractor. Architects are Pearson, Tittle, and Narrows, of Montgomery, Ala., with whom Alexander and Rothchild of Atlanta are associated.

Construction will begin "immediately" on the two structures on West Lake Ave., and the Pyramid Road project will be started within a month.

West Lake Ave. units will rent for \$52 and \$62 a month. Matheson said the apartments will be first FHA-insured of their kind for Negroes in the Southeast and "will give the Negroes an opportunity to enjoy the best and most modern housing facilities."

most modern housing facilities.

Financing of these two projects will be through the Atlanta Federal Savings and Loan Association. P. N. Wilkinson Co., are designers. Contractor Aiken said Waluhaje Apartments will be a five-story building housing 84 one-bedroom apartments and 49 efficiency-type units. The structure will include space for barber and beauty shops, a grocery store, coffee shop, and other service units.

West Lake Apartment, adjoining Waluhaje, will consist of 80 garden-type apartments. The two buildings will be set in a landscaped area of more than three acres.

The South Pryor Rd. building, to be known as High Point Apartments, will contain one and two-bedroom units renting for \$45, \$52.50, and \$55 per month.

The area was selected as "suitable and practical for Negro housing" by the Atlanta Urban League. Playground facilities for children will be provided. Land will be

Approval Of Housing Unit Partly Cured In Marietta Is Expected

MARIETTA — (SNS) — appeal from a ruling of the City Planning Commission which barred and housing authority officials be the Mulberry Street area to public gap. May 1, a series of complicated housing.

gan Monday a series of complicated housing moves which are expected to culminate in the rezoning of the swank Mulberry Street area so that a \$1,000,000 Negro housing project can be built there. This move would void a Superior court injunction which was signed Saturday by Judge Howell Brooke. The injunction forbade a July 14 referendum on a controversial

A spokesman for the Marietta Housing authority said that the group will withdraw its court ap- ~~peal~~ ~~case~~ from the court house project, until the appeal had been terminated or dismissed by the court.

Strong Planning Authority, Big Budget Held Needed

Atlanta needs a "strong Metropolitan Planning Authority" with a budget totaling between \$300,000 and \$600,000 to set up a master plan for the city's future development.

That is the conclusion of a project, covering such local factors as the Negro community, its come is \$2,000 to \$2,200 per year. The average Negro family income is \$2,000 to \$2,200 per year. The survey shows that the Negro professional people have just completed a comprehensive 300-page survey on the proposed Negro Pryor Street area itself. Plans are offered for dwelling types, a shopping center, community center, etc.

"The planning of Atlanta's future development should be in the hands of its most capable and active citizens, having a firm belief in the city's future and being willing to sacrifice both time and money for this belief," wrote Students I. E. Saporta and Richard Wilson. "We cannot expect the Metropolitan Planning Commission to fulfill the job it was set up to do on its shoestring budget.

The survey shows that the Negro population in Atlanta has grown, since 1850, even faster than the white population, and that by 1950 it constitutes slightly higher than one third of the total population. Existing general hospital facilities are however "distributed in-

ping center, community center, elementary school, high school, health center, motion picture theater and church.

cent of which are backed by white institutions. The survey shows that there "seems to be practically no limitations on Negro businesses serving the Atlanta Negro community" with two exceptions. "It seems impossible for unknown reasons for an Atlanta Negro to obtain an automobile dealer's franchise or an electrician's license."

Developing a master plan for a city the size of Atlanta costs from 50 cents to \$1 per capita and the metropolitan area of Atlanta comprises approximately 600,000 inhabitants." The Housing authority spokesman said with the courts eliminated from the dispute the City Council would have the power to rezone the area under an act of the state legislature of 1946.

The students suggested that once the comprehensive physical planning was completed — a job estimated to take two years — the cost of running the office and administering the plans would be 15 to 20 cents per capita.

On education the survey states: last month when former Mayor L. "During the past several years the M. Blair and a handful of his neighbors have raised and commendable efforts proposed project in that section. have been made to bring the educational facilities for Negro children. Planning commission and the zoning

"And there would be no better investment of public money than in the health and happiness of our children and grandchildren," they added.

The Tech survey covers every detail of the proposed community survey. Last Saturday, Judge Brooke

signed a permanent injunction forbidding a city-wide referendum or July 1. But Mr. Welsh had indicated that he would defy the court and run on his own referendum to settle the Negro housing issue. Among the 60 petitioners to Judge Brooke were all Negroes, who opposed construction of the project.

CITY HALL NEWS

Second Ward Approves Negro Housing Project

City Council's Second Ward delegation has given its sanction to construction of 96 Negro apartment units costing \$324,000 on a 4.5-acre tract northwest of Gilliam Park.

Final sanction for construction of 250 others costing approximately \$1,200,000 adjacent to the authorized units will await efforts of sponsors to acquire additional land areas to provide more buffer area between the project and white areas.

Cecil Ramsey, President of the Ramsey Construction Company, said work on the improvement ~~construction~~ will begin at once. John L. Westmoreland, attorney representing sponsors of the projects, said he will attempt to contact adjacent land owners in an effort to locate the development to comply with demands of near by white property owners.

A delegation of whites from the section asked that six of the units in the project under question be moved further away from the white section, so the vacant land would provide a more acceptable buffer. Westmoreland said this would require additional property purchases, but promised to attempt to have an answer before City Council's meeting next Monday.

Mayor Hartsfield and Secretary of the Housing Authority Candler, DeKalb County Commissioner, attended the conference at the City Hall at which the developments were considered.

A like project for white tenants will be started immediately, Malone said. Tentative plans, he pointed out, are to open bids for construction of the project for whites Dec. 13.

South Atlanta Housing Exhibit On Display At Urban League

The Atlanta Urban League announced Tuesday that the architectural planning project of the South Pryor area, prepared by Georgia Tech, is on display in the ballroom of ~~the~~ Hotel — across the hall from the Atlanta Urban Le-

ague offices — 4th floor, Herndon Building, 239 Auburn Avenue, N. E. The exhibit will be open Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of this week from 10 a. m. until 4:30 p. m., and the Atlanta Urban League invites the public to see it.

This area is of interest to the Atlantans, because it is the location of two important housing developments for Negroes. The first new public project for Negroes of 900 units is to be built in the Lakewood area on city-owned property adjacent to the Carver Vocational School. The largest housing de-

velopment in the State to be built by private interests is located in this area. This latter project, to be known as High Point Apartments, will contain 452 units, and is being sponsored by Housing Inc.

The development of the area, residents backing them in the argument over whether a Negro slum-dweller section, known as Mulberry Street, the actual location of Pryor Street located in close proximity to an exclusive white section, should be legal division of the parcels of land and problems of governmental administration.

Their plans include elementary schools, county shopping centers and three kinds of housing for low and middle income families. The plan does not show the actual projects (Lakewood Public Housing project and Housing, Inc.) which are underway. The plot plan for Housing, Inc., is on display however.

3 MAIN CENTERS

Under the direction of I. E. Sa- porta, and Richard Wilson, associate professor of Tech's Department of Architecture, the 52 students of the three main community centers, with population of approximately 7,000 persons each. Maps indicated that the project would cover an area about two miles in diameter.

Unlike many government housing projects, Professor Wilson said, the Pryor Street Project is that housing for families of diverse size and incomes in each of the communities, whereas a majority of the families in some government projects are in the same size and income brackets.

Another innovation suggested in the Pryor Street project is that rich whites who are fighting the placing all neighborhood garbage cans in a central location at one

NEGROES JOIN MOVE TO BLOCK HOUSING PROJECT

Marietta's city council decided to get rid of the "hot potato" by scheduling a referendum on July 14 in which the people could settle the issue by voting for or against the Mulberry project.

Not to be outdone, former Mayor Blair, who lives in the area near Mulberry, and 59 others, mostly Negroes, asked the Blue Ridge Circuit Court to enjoin the city from holding the referendum.

Judge Virlyn B. Moore of Fulton Superior Court, acting in absence of Judge Howell Brooke, granted a temporary injunction, and ordered a hearing for July 8 before Judge Brooks to determine whether the injunction should be made permanent.

Mayor Welsch, meantime, took the ex-mayor to task for what he called "delaying tactics" and vowed that the election will come off as scheduled. He lambasted the that breed pests and disease; but "handful of citizens who are trying it is probably that some whites to block the right of thousands to hoped that eventually the Negro vote on a major municipal issue."

Observers say that the town, by far, is with the mayor and the

masses of people, white and colored. Blair and other residents of fashion want the project to be built. But able Cherokee Street along with Negro home-owners, about one-third of the 85 dwellers whose houses would be wrecked, contend that the mayor and council had no right to call the referendum against the project. Their fear is that they will not receive enough money for their old houses to build or buy elsewhere, so they have set up home rule for the city of Marietta is unconstitutional.

Meanwhile, the poorer Negro renters of the city who have long looked forward to having decent homes

were crossing their fingers. Some of them pointed out that the Mulberry area is the only section which the Public Housing Administration would approve, other sections of the city having already been turned down.

GETS HOUSING POST IN TEXAS

Washington-The Second state to appoint a Negro as a housing specialist is Texas, it was learned this week. The new specialist is Emmett A. Randolph, an extension agent in Texas since 1933.

Randolph's fine record of improving housing in Fayette county aided him in receiving the appointment. Randolph is a Tuskegee graduate. The only other state to employ a Negro in the position of State Housing Specialist is Georgia. Augustus Hill has been Georgia's specialist for three months.

Defender
Sat. 5-20-50
Chicago, Ill.

Truce Paves Way For Negro Housing

464 By MIKE EDWARDS

MARIETTA, Aug. 3—A compromise between former Mayor L. M. "Rip" Blair and Mayor Sam Welch may lead to a green light on the city's low-rent Negro housing project, the target of intense opposition for several weeks.

In a statement released Thursday afternoon Blair said he would abandon his fight if the project "does not in any way encroach upon what's commonly known as the Sessions property and Joyland Park." The war-time Mayor recently acquired the Sessions parcel which joined his land on Cherokee Street. He said he bought the property for "no other reason than to protect my own home place" and the holdings of nearby residents.

In answer to Blair's offer, Mayor Welch said he would be satisfied to see the project placed in the Mulberry Street area which Marietta strongly indicated in a private poll he conducted July 14. The site would not include Blair's nearby property, part of which was rezoned for the project by City Council recently.

Welch said he would recommend that the Marietta Housing Authority begin preparations to locate the project in the Mulberry Street area, excluding the Sessions property and Joyland Park.

The hearing on the compromise will be held by City Council Monday night. At least two Council members, Dr. Earl Williams and Luke Morris, are known to favor Blair's offer.

Councilman Claud Hicks, attorney for other property owners to petition the proposed project site, said he planned no further opposition if the compromise is adopted.

"I think there are a number of people who are bitterly opposed to the project," Hicks commented. He declared, however, that he thought legal action would be useless against the 1946 Zoning Act which the Council has followed. Adoption of the act empowers Council to amend or modify action by the City Planning Commission, which rejected the Mulberry Street area as a project site.

Blair warned that he would continue his fight against the location if it included any of his property.

He said he regretted that his opposition had been termed a political maneuver. Welch defeated Blair in the 1947 race for Mayor.

Negro Project

Truce Delayed

Construction

In Marietta

MARIETTA, Aug. 8—City Council has postponed action on former Mayor L. M. (Rip) Blair's offer to withdraw opposition to the Mulberry Street Negro housing project provided the city agrees not to locate the project on his nearby property.

A compromise is expected to end a bitter feud between Blair and Mayor Sam Welsch.

Meantime the Marietta Housing Authority is moving swiftly to acquire land in the Mulberry Street area.

During the Council session, Mayor Welsch ordered a Negro woman jailed after she hotly protested the Mulberry Street location. "It's a sin and a shame your taking away my little home," the woman, identified as "Sweetie" Hurley, cried. She then left the Council chamber slamming the door behind her.

Welsch immediately ordered Police Chief Ed Hunter to jail the woman, but she was released two hours later without charges.

Construction To Begin On Atlanta's Race Financed 44-Unit Housing Project

FHA state directors A. L. Thompson, FHA racial relations adviser; Mr. Wolfe; E. B. Martin, vice president-secretary of the development of a \$200,000 44-unit Negro sponsored and financed housing project here was signed last week.

ATLANTA, Ga. — A Federal Housing Administration commitment for mortgage insurance for the development of a \$200,000 44-unit Negro sponsored and financed housing project here was signed last week.

The development, to be known as Magnolia Terrace Apartments, is sponsored by Dr. R. A. Billings and financed by the Atlanta Life Insurance Company. Dr. Billings is a prominent Atlanta physician, who is noted as well for his affiliation with Morris Brown College, which he serves as treasurer.

He is a member of the board of management of Butler Street YMCA, board of directors of the Citizens Trust Company, national treasurer of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity and a Shriner and 33rd degree Mason.

* * *

THE ATLANTA LIFE Insurance Company ranks as one of the largest and most substantial Negro business enterprises in the country, and enjoys an enviable reputation for its wise and sound investment policy.

The site of the project faces Sunset avenue, and lies within the shadow of Atlanta's famed educational center. It will be approximately three blocks from the E. A. Ware Elementary School and six blocks from the Booker Washington High School.

The 44 units will each contain 720 square feet and will be of masonry construction attractively designed. Also provided will be modern conveniences, such as gas space heaters and cooking stoves, automatic hot water heaters and electric refrigerators.

* * *

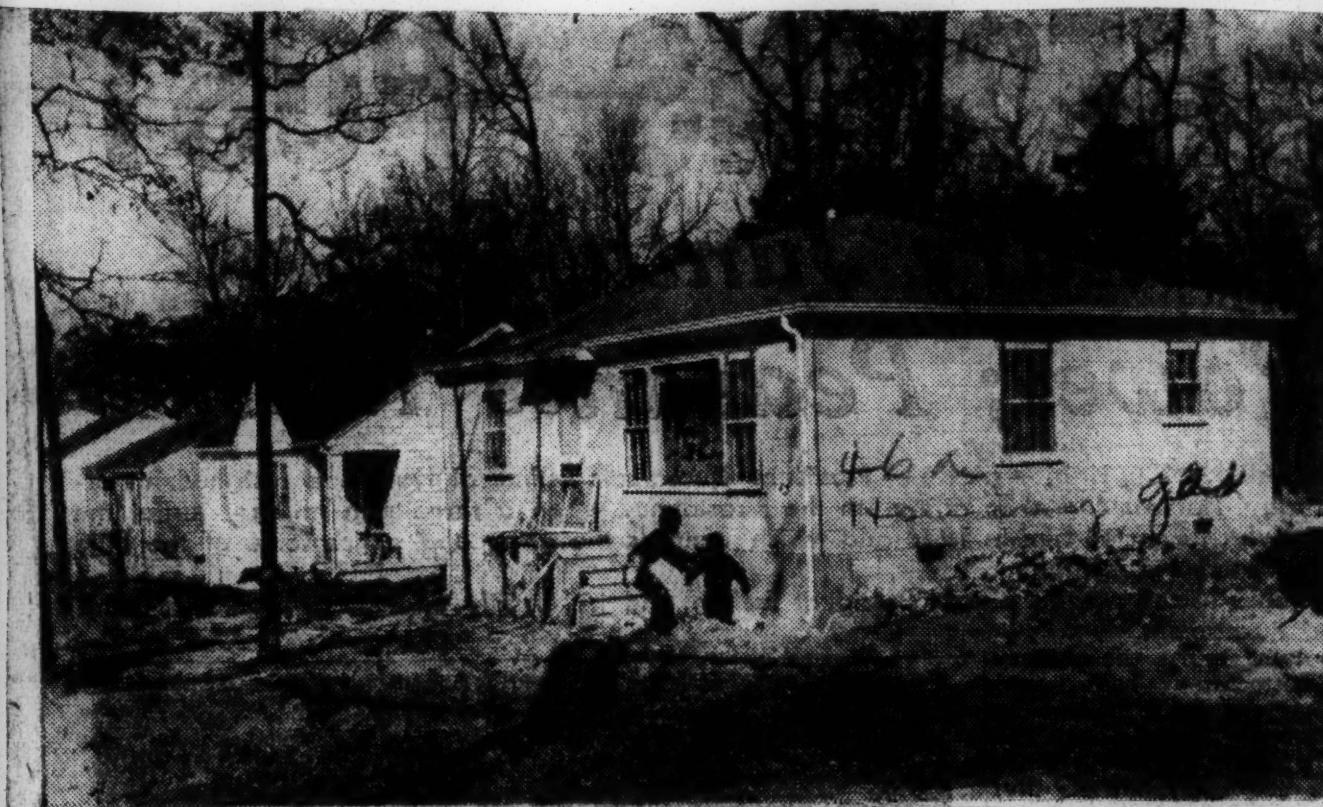
OFF-STREET PARKING for about 25 cars will be available, and access streets to the development will be paved. Play-areas for children and suitable play equipment are other features of construction. Units will rent for \$42.50 monthly. Construction of the project is scheduled to begin immediately, with J. L. Wolfe, Realty Company, a Negro firm, the rental agent.

Working in close cooperation to bring the project to its present stage were R. E. Matheson,

Mr. Matheson termed it "a notable tribute to the fine Negro citizens and business institutions of Atlanta who planned and worked by the Atlanta Life Insurance Housing Administration to offer Negroes modern, desirable housing at reasonable prices."

Mr. Matheson is a Negro attorney and son, John Webb, representing the Lawyers' Title Insurance Company.

Georgia (Housing)



HOUSING DEVELOPMENT SPONSORED BY URBAN LEAGUE—137 New Homes going up in the Fairhaven Subdivision located in northwest Fulton County near Anderson Park. The homes are being built on property owned by Negroes after the League agency interested them in housing and interceded with the Life Insurance Com-

pany of Georgia to finance the \$2,000,000 development.

The Fairhaven development is one example of the many community service jobs that the Atlanta Urban League performs for the community. The League this month is celebrating its 30th anniversary. Robert Thompson is housing secretary for the League.

Urban League "Behind The Scenes" Community Influence

By C. W. GREENLEA

The Atlanta Urban League, this month celebrating its 30th anniversary, has been since 1920, a "behind the scenes" influence that has brought about many community improvements in Atlanta.

The League, a Community Chest agency, follows the sound philosophy that ~~now~~ to solve many of our problems is to prevent their becoming problems from the beginning. The organization's efficient staff surveys community situations, long before the general public becomes aware of growing problems, and in many instances can cite factual records to show where in an ~~old~~ prevention was worth many pounds of cures.

Take a look, for example, at the League's work in the field of housing. Long before most of us began

to feel the pinch of housing shortages, the League employees were analyzing the population statistics and surveying the housing market, preparing maps and financial data in preparation for the day when they could convince city, state, and government housing officials and private investors that Negroes in Atlanta must have more homes and decent homes, and that housing for Negroes is an A-1 investment.

LEAGUE INSPIRED HOUSES

The results of these efforts are seen sprouting up around Atlanta even now, and when Atlanta gets its more than 10,000 new homes during the housing boom that is now getting into first gear, much of the credit can go to the Atlanta Urban League.

Back in 1947 when it looked like all available space had been used, the League pointed out six desirable

"expansion areas" where large scale housing could be built for Negro owners and renters without creating racial conflict. Five of these areas now have housing projects planned or under construction, the latest being the two projects on South Pryor Road and the newly announced Rockdale Park project.

The League has prepared much data on Atlanta's slum areas, and its officials are constantly being consulted by public officials and civic leaders who are readying a gigantic program for re-building Atlanta's slums.

Quiet, well-trained, the League's staff workers exhibit boundless energy as they go about their multiplicity of civic improvement jobs. From offices on the fourth floor of the Herndon Building on Auburn Avenue, the staff workers spread out into field jobs of many types.

Essentially, they call themselves a "fact-finding" agency, but their work goes much deeper than the mere finding of facts. They seek to get at the truth of community situations and then to "educate" the public, particularly the leaders,

on the facts, and help them to work out a solution.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION

Being a part of its national organization, the National Urban League, with headquarters in New York and southern regional offices in Atlanta's Odd Fellows Building; the Atlanta Urban League's broad program basically follows that of all other branches located in practically every large city in the country. The programs vary, however, according to the needs of each local community.

Most League problems in eastern and midwestern states deal mainly with labor problems, persuading employers in large industries to hire Negroes, cooperating with labor unions in their programs, carrying on worker education activities, public health and housing programs, and in some cases, acting as employment agencies.

Some industrial relations work has been done in Atlanta and as this region becomes more and more industrialized, local League officials believe that much work will have to be done in this field to open up new jobs to Negroes. They point with pardonable pride to their work in helping to persuade the Bell Bomber Plant to employ hundreds of Negro workers here during the war.

SCHOOLS AND HOSPITALS

For several years the local League has been concerned with the state of public education, recreation, and health, in Atlanta. It was drafted by the Citizens Committee on Education to investigate the schools and teachers salary discrimination, out of which came the improvements in the 1946 school bond issue and which is largely the basis of the NAACP's impending suit for equal school facilities.

Chairman Hughes Spaulding of the Fulton-DeKirk Hospital Authority gave primary credit to the Urban League for initiating the new \$1,500,000 hospital for private patients now being built at Grady.

Guiding light of the local League is Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton. With her staff of professionally-trained social welfare workers, and with their knack of getting interracial cooperation on projects that affect the welfare of the community, Atlanta is a fortunate city indeed to have the advantage of an Urban League agency in its midst.

Homebuilding In Atlanta Continues At Peak Levels

Homebuilding activity in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area continued each month with the size and type of project for construction last month, but \$200 above a year ago. The cost figures usually vary at peak levels during May as builders started 1,620 new dwelling units, both houses and apartments, above excludes sales profit, selling cost of land and site improvement, cost of labor and site improvements, and all non-construction expenses such as architectural and engineering fees. It covers only the total started during the month was cost of labor, materials, subcontracted work, and that part of the of 1,400 reported for April, but builders' overhead and profit was almost half again as many as chargeable directly to the construction project.

was the thirteenth consecutive month in which housing activity in the area has increased over the same month of previous years. There is every indication from permits issued during previous months that construction in June will establish a new record peak for homebuilding in Atlanta.

During the first five months of this year, new dwellings constructed at a rate of 6,800 units surpassed all similar periods on record more than 126 per cent ahead of the 1949 counterpart.

Construction of single family homes in May was the highest on record with 1,060 being started during the month and accounting for 65 per cent of the total housing construction in the area. Apartment structures, those with two or more family units, accounted for the remaining 35 per cent.

Building permits issued in the Atlanta Metropolitan Area during May authorized 79 per cent of all housing construction within the unincorporated places of Fulton, DeKalb and Cobb Counties. Of this number, 44 per cent were scheduled for Fulton County, 33 per cent for the Marietta Housing Authority DeKalb County, and the remaining 2 per cent were to be built in Cobb County. Approximately 15 per cent of the total authorizations were for dwelling units to be constructed within the city limits of Atlanta, while the remaining 6 per cent were for homes in all other incorporated places within the metropolitan area.

The average construction cost, not selling price, of the single family homes started in May was estimated by the Atlanta builders to be \$7,400, a drop of \$300 from

the previous month. The cost figures usually vary last month, but \$200 above a year ago. The cost figures usually vary at peak levels during May as builders started 1,620 new dwelling units, both houses and apartments, above excludes sales profit, selling cost of land and site improvement, cost of labor and site improvements, and all non-construction expenses such as architectural and engineering fees. It covers only the total started during the month was cost of labor, materials, subcontracted work, and that part of the of 1,400 reported for April, but builders' overhead and profit was almost half again as many as chargeable directly to the construction project.

Blair, leader of the opposition to the project temporarily enjoined the city with an injunction signed by Judge Virlyn P. Moore, of Fulton Superior Court.

Mayor Welsch announced that the straw vote has been tentatively planned for next Friday from 7 a.m. to 6 p.m. at the regular City balloting places.

'PEOPLE'S REFERENDUM'

Marietta To Vote On Constitution Negro Homes

By JIM BETTS

MARIETTA — Mayor Sam Welsch has announced he will conduct a referendum on the controversial Negro housing question at his own expense. The scrappy lawyer-mayor told Judge Howell

Brooke, of Cobb Superior Court, that he would find out whether Marietta citizens wanted the million-dollar slum clearance project or not, and without breaking any laws.

The Mayor's statement came after a hearing in which Judge Brooke upheld an injunction preventing the voters of Marietta from going to the polls July 14 and deciding the fate of the project.

In handing down the decision making the injunction permanent, Judge Brooke told the Mayor and the Marietta Housing Authority they could not "go to bat twice" for their plan to put the housing project in the Mulberry - Cole Streets area. "The case has already been appealed to Superior Court," Brooke said, "and therefore you cannot pursue two remedies."

The housing stir-up began last month when former Mayor L. M.

(Rip) Blair and several residents of fashionable Cherokee Street objected to placing the Negro project in their neighborhood. The Marietta Housing Project denied Mulberry Street Area.

Negro Project Given Okay In Record Marietta Vote

By KATHERINE BARNWELL
Constitution Staff Writer

MARIETTA — Mariettans voted overwhelmingly in favor of a proposed \$1,000,000 Negro housing project Friday in what was called "the most unusual election ever held here."

The vote was 1,458 "for" and 72 "against" clearing slums in the Mulberry-Cole Street area and erecting a 125-family Negro project.

Mayor Sam Welsch said the endorsement in a "people's referendum" cleared the way for a public hearing. He said City Council Mayor Welsch, who financed "No tax money was spent," he could overrule the Marietta Plan—the referendum out of his own said. "We used hat boxes instead of ballot boxes—Board of Appeals and rezone the proposed Negro housing project "tried used no city equipment."

to prevent the election because As for a threat by Atty. Guy Balloting broke all records for they knew the people would vote Roberts that the jailhouse yawns overwhelmingly for it." for him, Mayor Welsch smiles: Former Mayor L. M. "Rip" Blair "If they throw me in jail, the and several other citizens took out people have promised to bring me on a bond issue.

But the election was "unusual" in other ways, too.

Hat boxes were used as ballot boxes.

Blair said he was against building the Fifth Ward polling place was located on the sidewalk because it is in a white cause officials of the Federal Savings & Loan Company (usual voting place) opposed the referendum.

The election was not staged officially—but unofficially by the out that both the Marietta Planning Commission and the Marietta Board of Appeals had turned down Ward Manager Sidney Bremer picked up the card table and hat ballot box and moved the "booth" under a theater marquee—still on the sidewalk.

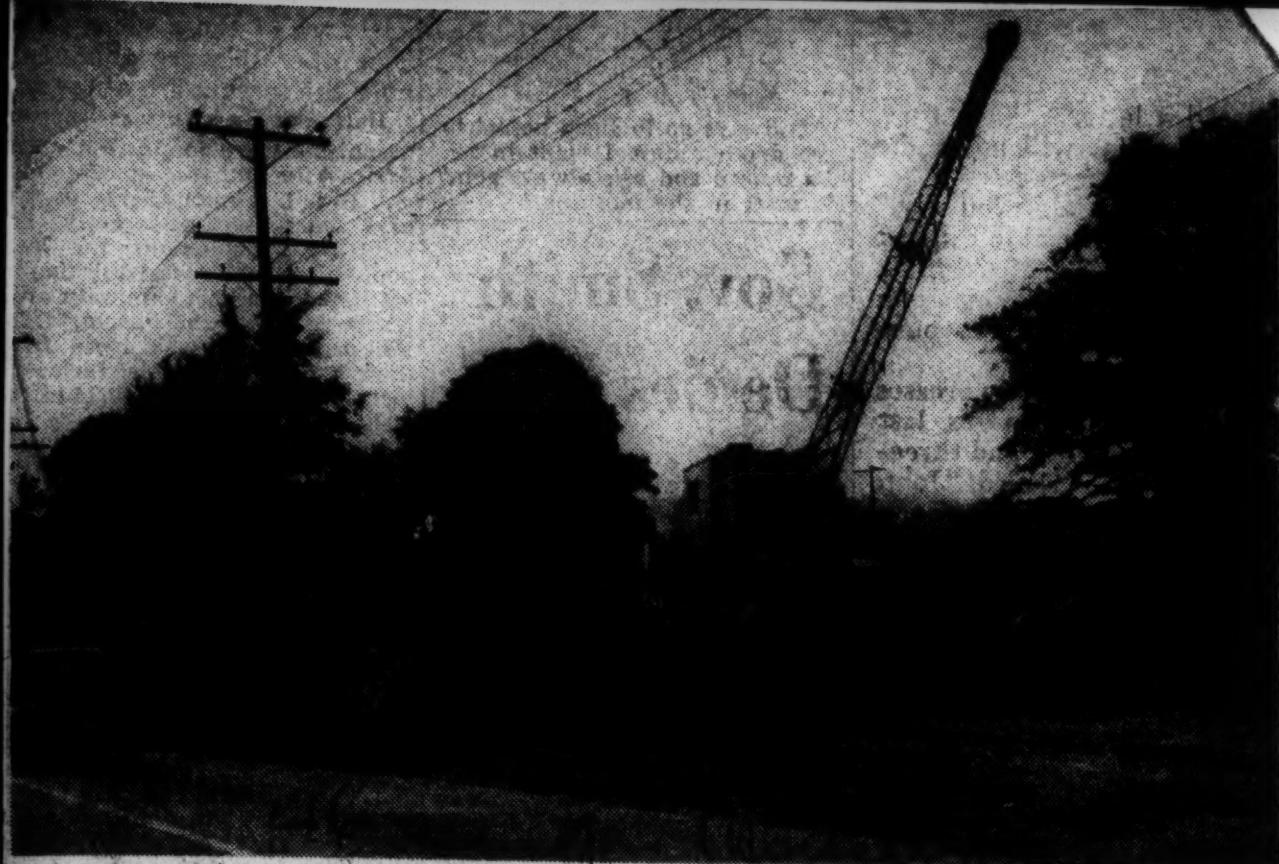
The Mayor was threatened with "I did not vote," he said. "This stay at the jailhouse for per-election is strictly illegal. The whole matter rests with the

City Planning Commission denied Mulberry Street Area."

The election had been joined. He said the referendum was not

the appeal of the housing au- lights as voters marked their pri- Mayor Welsch contended the of fashionble Cherokee Street ob- vately printed ballots either for orite selected for the project al- jected to placing the Negro project in the living in the worst slums you ready was inhabited by Negroes

City Planning Commission denied Mulberry Street Area." ever saw."



CITY HALL NEWS

Negro Housing Project ~~Constitution~~ Gets Federal Funds

46a ga-

By HERMAN HANCOCK

President Truman has given the "go signal" to a \$10,000,000 low-rent housing development in Atlanta, the first project in a \$30,000,000 slum clearance and redevelopment program for the city.

James H. Therrell, Executive Director of the Atlanta Housing Authority was in Washington as the President affixed his signature to the final allocation of Federal funds for the improvement.

The development will consist of 990 Negro units known as the Carver Community, located in the Lakewood Park area near the George Washington Carver School.

Under the redevelopment plan, occupants of slum areas will be moved to the new units and the vacated properties will be open for redevelopment by private interests. The local government in co-operation with housing experts will assist private interests in getting possession of the vacated property and will advise concerning its use.

Another application for a \$315,553 loan has been filed with the Housing and Home Finance Agency to help plan slum clearance for Atlanta, but no action has been taken on it.

man of the Metropolitan Planning Commission, which is making the studies, said the program should be properly financed or scrapped. The group was advised to contact members of City Council's Finance Committee. In addition to White, others in the group included Richard Rich, of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce; Oby Brewer, of the Metropolitan Planning Commission; John O. Chiles, of the Atlanta Housing Authority; Fred Wilson, Real Estate developer, and Gene Craig, of the Atlanta Real Estate Board.

FULTON COUNTY EQUIPMENT REMOVING DIRT FROM PRIVATE TRACT
Action Brings Protest from Grove Park Residents.

Digging Arouses New Protest Against Negro Housing Project

Grove Park residents threw fresh vigor into their rezoning fight to prevent erection of a Negro apartment project on former Fulton County property as County Public Works equipment moved onto the now privately owned tract.

A large dragline scoop and several trucks operated by county employees and marked "Fulton County" began hacking away at an embankment at the Northeast corner of Simpson Road and West Lake Ave., N. W.

County Manager A. E. Fuller revealed a hurried investigation by Public Works Director Turner McDonald showed their purpose was to get dirt to use as "fill" on a grading and paving job at Tiger Flower Drive about half a mile distant and to repair an unnamed washout nearby.

Fuller added the County frequently had to use private property to get dirt if the owner permitted. In this instance, he said, some employee may not have known of the recent sale and failed to call the owner.

McDonald investigated following protests telephoned by Grove Park residents that the county had

no legal right to use its equipment in private construction work.

The excavation site is described as part of a 43-acre tract, sale of which had been approved July 5 by a 3-2 vote of County commissioners. Fred B. Wilson, Atlanta real estate developer who bought the tract for \$26,500, and C. E. Williams have petitioned for rezoning of a 200-by-1,050-foot strip from R-4 to A-1 apartment use.

The strip is located on another part of the tract.

The Planning Commission deferred action on the rezoning following a well attended hearing Tuesday. This was to give Wilson an opportunity to present final plans.

Grove Park white and Negro leaders oppose the rezoning, stat-

ing it would renew racial strife which subsided several years ago with the establishment of a dividing area through the tract.

Meanwhile, opponents of the rezoning announced that a five-man committee of the Grove Park Civic League was employing an attorney to direct their fight with funds collected at a called meeting this week.

They also revealed the organization of a West Fulton Business Men's Association with the announced purpose of opposing any zoning change which may tend to destroy the present racial harmony.

FHA Accepts \$6,177,900 Mortgages

Gardens and

Colored Chicagoans
To Erect And Buy
694-Apartment Project

Date 7-1-50

CHICAGO (NNPA) — E. J. Kelly, district director of the

Federal Housing Administration, announced last Saturday that his office had granted approval to provide the maximum in light, begin construction of Parkway air and ventilation. Heating will be of the radiant type.

Permission to proceed followed formal closing of the mortgage transaction in the Chicago FHA office. Construction will go forward rapidly, it was said.

Noting that the project is the largest colored mutual-owner housing development in the nation, Mr. Kelly said:

H.A.
"THIS IS AN important milestone in the production of housing for minority groups through private initiative, and demonstrates what can be accomplished when individuals of firm purpose band together to secure badly needed housing.

"We in FHA are proud to be identified with Parkway Garden Homes and to have been instrumental in assisting some of our citizens to find suitable quarters which they are ready, willing and able to pay for."

"There remains a vast relatively untapped field for private builders in the production of housing for minority groups."

* * *
PARKWAY GARDEN Homes will be built on the site of the old White City Amusement Park

between South Park and Calumet avenue from 63d to 66th streets. Covering a plot of some thirteen acres, the apartments will be in thirty-five buildings, of which twenty-four will be three-story walk-ups and eleven will be eight-story elevator structures. There also will be a community center, including an elementary public school, a day nursery, and various kinds of shopping facilities.

The 694 apartments will be about equally divided among two, three, five and six bedroom units. Plans call for a garden type development with a series of courts and landscaped areas interspersed with playgrounds and tot yards.

CHICAGO (NNPA) — E. J. Kelly, district director of the

Federal Housing Administration, announced last Saturday that his office had granted approval to provide the maximum in light, begin construction of Parkway air and ventilation. Heating will be of the radiant type.

Ownership in the project is represented by certificates of beneficial interest purchased by individuals as owner-occupants. Operation of the project will be entrusted to managing trustees selected by the certificate holders.

The present board consists of William A. Beaudry, landscape architect; Earl B. Dickerson, attorney; George P. Ellis, public accountant; Loring B. Moore, attorney; Henry K. and John T. Holsman, architects, and Charles Sacton, coal dealer.

Julius Thomas, who represents World War II veterans among the owners, is supervising the sale of shares of beneficial interest. Some 330 certificates already have been subscribed for. Of this number, 150 are owners.

Holsman, Holsman, Klekamp and Taylor, architects, designed the project. Mr. Moore acted as attorney for the group in working out a trust agreement. Two FHA-insured mortgages were arranged through County Trust Company of Tarrytown, New York. One mortgage is for \$2,530,900 and covers 290 units and the other is for \$3,647,000 and covers 404 units.

Housing-Bill

Final Vote

Is Postponed

Feb. 2 - 3 - 50
Banking Group Moves

To Prevent Abuses

Washington, Feb. 2 (AP)—The Administration's new housing program underwent some alterations today, but a Senate banking subcommittee put off a final vote on the multi-billion-dollar measure until Monday.

The chief change made by the committee was to write in a provision designed to prevent excessive or under-the-table payments on all Government-insured projects. Federal housing officials at present have authority to crack down in some cases.

Senator Sparkman (D., Ala.), chairman of the subcommittee, said the new rule "should tighten up on these abuses of which we have heard from time to time."

'Socialistic,' Some Say

He did not explain the delay in acting on the middle-income-housing bill, which would provide up to \$2,000,000,000 in Government-backed loans to co-operatives and other nonprofit organizations that would undertake the actual housing construction. Some Republicans have assailed the proposal as socialistic.

Senator Bricker (R., Ohio) said he was opposed to the program because it is "just another direct Government lending program under a new guise." Bricker said, however, he would not delay action on the bill.

Senator Flanders (R., Vt.) said he would vote for the co-operative-housing program "if they change a couple of its provisions."

FLORIDA PHYSICIAN BUILDS 80 - UNIT HOUSING PROJECT

The early anticipated completion of the 80-unit housing development in Brown's subdivision of Miami, Fla., constructed by Dr. W.B. Sawyer, with the assistance and financing from the Federal Housing Administration, serve as one of the first indications of possible relief of the critical minority housing needs, according to views of leaders of that city.

The minority group housing situation in Miami is probably more depressing than in any other city of comparable size and wealth in the U.S. This current development under construction by a leading Negro citizen is significant in that it demonstrates the active interest of the FHA in the minority group housing problem of this area; and may be considered a strong indication of a growing trend.

Dr. Sawyer, sponsor who named the project Alberta Heights in honor of his wife is a pioneer Physician of Miami, a member of Wade Co., Medical Assn., and the Nat'l. Medical Assn. He is one of the founders of Christian Hospital and during his work for 12 years with City and State Board of Health determined to in some way help alleviate the appalling slum conditions. Together with his son, he now owns and operates the Mary Elizabeth

LOCATION

Alberta Heights faces Northwest 27th Ave., and is between Northwest 49th and 50th Sts., in a section of town known as Brown's Subdivision, which is one of the better areas for minority group housing. Directly in front is transportation which reaches downtown Miami in about ten minutes. In the immediate vicinity are adequate commercial and amusement facilities; and schools are easily accessible.

There are to be a total of 80 units, occupying almost three acres of land. The apartments are planned for efficiency as well as beauty; and are to be equipped with aluminum blinds, gas refrigerators and stoves and automatic hot water heaters. A laundry building furnished with washing machines, will be available to tenants.

A great deal of thought and careful study went into the preconstruction planning of Alberta Heights. The district office of the Federal Housing Administration enlisted the services of the FHA Racial Relations Advisor serving that area; and the developers were given all the technical assistance and advice possible to insure a successful undertaking. Dr. Sawyer also had the competent assistance of his business adviser Mr. Terrell Shrader in working out many construction details.

As conceived and as it is being executed, Alberta Heights will not only be a monument to the civic interest and business ingenuity of Dr. Sawyer and his associates; but will aid in lessening the density of

Negro population in the congested central Negro area; and certainly seems to point the way to substantial relief in what

has been Miami's knottiest problem - the housing of minorities.

George Robert Barnett, a native of Cambridge, Ohio, and son-in-law of Dr. Sawyer, will manage Alberta Heights. Young Barnett is a graduate of Wilberforce State College and a member of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity.

Daily World
Atlanta, Ga.
Thurs. 1-12-50

Housing Improves in W. Palm Beach

By CLIFTON CULLEN
WEST PALM BEACH, Fla. — The housing situation here has improved some since veterans projects have been erected and some businessmen have reached the conclusion that exorbitant prices for dilapidated buildings are unfair.

But just recently, a three-room house with no conveniences renting for \$10 a week, was hurriedly accepted by a tenant recently. The shack also was infested with vermin.

Funeral services were held at Payne Chapel AME Church last week for Mrs. Mianie Horn. The Rev. S. A. Cousin, pastor, officiated. The Coleman Funeral Home had charge of the services. Mrs. Horn was an active worker in civic affairs.

Dr. and Mrs. Warren Collie's new fire proof apartment is nearing completion. It is being built on the old homestead site at Third and R Aves.

Mrs. Mayme H. Frederick, superintendent of the County Home, was honored recently for her 25 years of work with underprivileged children. Members of both races attended the event.

The Opportunity Club, Mrs. Lula E. Weston, presiding officer, recently moved into new quarters. Roosevelt High School recently held a celebration marking the improvements made. W. B. Stewart and his staff were in charge. Lake Loyal Chair man spoke.

Negroes Voice Surprise Over Housing Protests

By C. W. GREENLEA

Atlanta Negroes were surprised Friday to learn that a proposed 2,000 unit Federal Housing Project to be constructed on city property by the Atlanta Housing Authority had caused a protest meeting of local whites.

The low-income project, born of a tremendous shortage of homes for Negroes, is the first large-scale development proposed for colored citizens in recent years. It was approved by the government as one of the first projects under the new Truman Housing Act to relieve over-crowded and slum-clearing conditions in the nation.

NOT LAKEWOOD

Citizens were at a loss for an explanation of the protests from whites. It was pointed out that the project site is located in an historically Negro community, known generally as "South Atlanta." Negroes are to be constricted on land adjacent to old Clark University, now Carver High School, and extend to the Lakewood Amusement Park. At no single point will the project connect with property owned by white people. One observer pointed out that the housing project had been given a misnomer by calling it "Lakewood Heights Project." Lakewood Heights is a section of whites located several blocks east of the South Atlanta colored section.

The new project will face South Pryor Road, where Negroes have owned and lived for more than fifty years. Old timers refer to the Pryor Road front of the project as "Joyland Park" and recall days of romping through the woods around old Clark.

URBAN LEAGUE COMMENT

Robert A. Thompson, Atlanta Urban League official who has been a leading figure in influencing new housing for Negroes, commented on a statement, attributed to County Commissioner Jim Aldridge, that he doubted the wisdom of placing a large housing project on vacant land, and that he is "opposed to the construction of any housing which might cause an upheaval and dispute between our white and colored people...."

Thompson said that the new Federal Housing Act of 1949 makes it almost impossible to build housing projects without constructing them on vacant land. The Act provides for "redevelopment and slum clearance," but prevents the tearing down of slums where people live until

2-Week Delay Granted In Housing Zone Rift

BY CHARLES W. GREENLEA

White residents of the Lakewood Heights section succeeded Wednesday in delaying City Planning Commission's consideration of zoning city-owned land in the South Atlanta section for apartment use.

The Planning Commission voted to defer action on the zoning matter until January 25 after Attorney Ellis Barrett, former Fulton County Commissioner, representing white property owners and residents of Lakewood Heights, argued that people who live in the Lakewood white section, which is located several blocks from South Atlanta, had not been properly notified of the hearing.

The zoning hearing had been scheduled by city administration leaders announced a 2,000 unit low-cost public housing project that would be developed on the property along the east side of Pryor Road adjacent to the Carver Vocational-High School and extending to Lakewood Amusement Park.

Attorneys Barrett, Francis Fife, Mose Hayes, and Miss Mamie Booth, talking for the white protestors, made three unsuccessful stabs at having the zoning question dismissed entirely, then asked for deferral.

Accompanying a petition reportedly signed by 600 people, over 200 whites filled the City Council chamber for the hearing. Less than a dozen Negroes were present.

CAN'T ZONE FOR RACE

Attorney Fife asked the commission at the outset if the property were being zoned "to place a Negro housing project there?" Walter McNeal, Jr. member of the planning body, apprised him of the fact that "we don't zone for race, color, or creed." T. Elton Drake, commission chairman added that the matter before the commission was an ordinance that would classify certain property "for apartment use." He described the property as that bounded by Claire Drive, Pryor Rd., the north line of Land Lot 72 and the east line of Land Lot 72.

Attorney Barrett had first offered a motion that the zoning request be dismissed on the grounds that the property, although owned by

Named To Mayor's

Housing Committee

To Dissolve Tension

Only word

Following the request of several West End white leaders that he appoint an interracial committee to attempt a peaceful solution to housing troubles in the Mozley park section, Ernest S. Brewer, Mayor Hartsfield's executive secretary, acting for the mayor, has asked seven Negroes to serve on the committee.

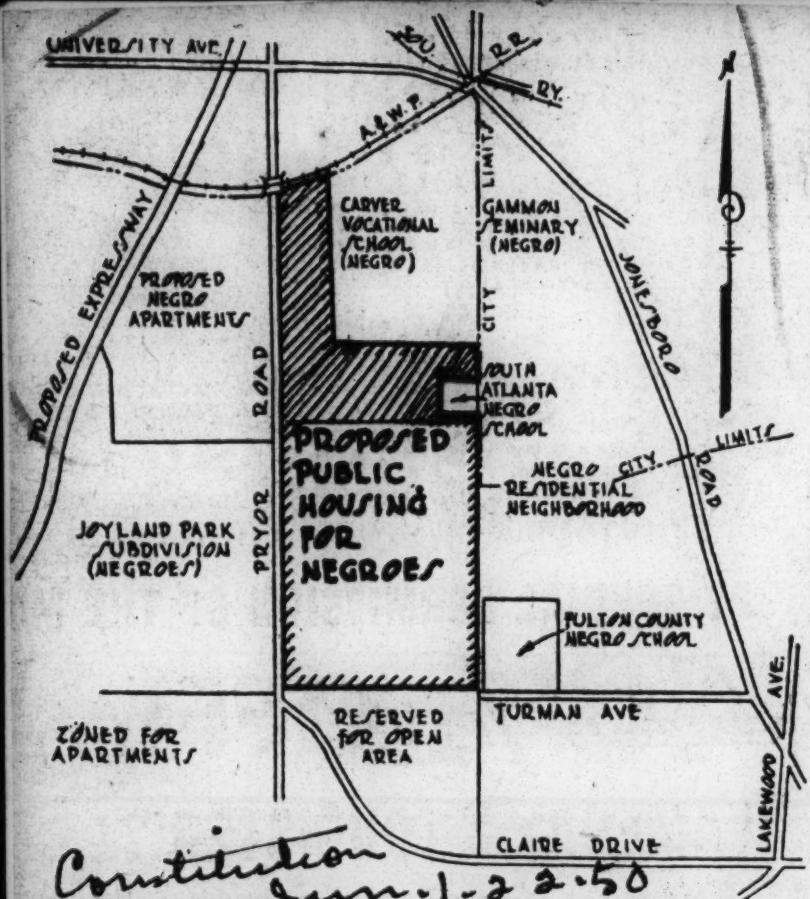
The seven are: Atty. A. T. Walden, R. A. Thompson, T. M. Alexander, Bishop J. W. E. Bowen, J. H. Calhoun, Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, and W. H. Aiken.

Among the West End representatives appointed are leaders of the West End Business Men's Association, the West End Lions Club, Optimist, Kiwanis and Civitan Clubs.

Just what approaches the group would use to work out the West End housing troubles could not be learned. Several members of the Negro group told the World that they would not be parties to setting of any so-called racial "boundary lines," pointing out that the United States Supreme Court had already outlawed such limits as being against the Constitution of the United States.

In the white residents' written petition, it was reportedly set forth that 8,000 Negroes from the slums of Atlanta would move into the area, that the project is too big for the area, and that the land is not suitable for housing. The group, it States, was said, intends to appeal to the County Planning Commission if the city body turns down their plea and failing there, would seek court action.

Negro residents of the South Atlanta and Summerhill sections, it was learned, were planning a meeting at the Butler Street YMCA immediately following a meeting of the Atlanta Negro Voters League. The group will study plans for housing and slum clearance which affect the entire Southside section.



HOUSING COMPROMISE PLAN—The above drawing outlines a proposed compromise calling for erection of 900 Negro housing units on property at Lakewood. The "reserved" triangle at bottom, center, represents the 25-acre suggested buffer of unused land between white and Negro areas. Shaded area, top center, is owned by the Methodist Church. The city-owned property is shown in white.

900-Unit Negro Housing Proposal Up to Planners

By HERMAN HANCOCK

The City Planning Commission Wednesday will be asked to adopt a scaled-down low rental housing development for Negroes on unused portions of city-owned Lakewood Park and an area owned by the Methodist Church.

Col. Wyont Bean, Engineer-Secretary of the Commission, has prepared a compromise plan calling for 900 units costing an estimated \$7,200,000, and providing a 25-acre buffer between white and Negro settlements in the area.

He said he will recommend adoption of the compromise plan at a special commission session set for 2 p.m. Wednesday at the City Hall.

Original plans announced by the Atlanta Housing Authority sought to erect 2,000 units costing an estimated \$16,000,000, but housing officials are said to have agreed to the compromise because of vigorous objections raised to

'Frisco Bans Jim Crow From Housing Sites

Marietta Board Denies Negro Housing Area

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif. — After waging a terrific battle which almost cost this city the much-needed 3,000-unit, \$30,000,000 development, the Housing Authority and the Board of Supervisors buried the hatchet last Monday and City Planning Commission disagreed that San Francisco's future vision against a site for a planned low-cost public rental units would be non-discriminatory.

Negroes, Orientals and whites will be housed in order of their application.

The Housing Commissioners agreed to a "compromise" put forth by Supervisor J. Joseph Sullivan declaring the Authority's "neighborhood pattern" policy would prevail on 1741 existing units and 1200 "deferred" units now ready for construction.

The much-anticipated 3,000-unit, \$30,000,000 development, however, asked that the appeal body give

will be free of any type of segregation.

on the \$1,000,000 project could be

The Supervisors had ordered the gin late this Summer. More than abolition of segregation in future \$5,000 has already been spent in housing. They had recommended preliminary surveys on the 125-

that the "neighborhood pattern," unit project, he said. under which housing units would be built in a particular section of the city for the race that happens to live there, would be abandoned in all public housing. Legally the former Mayor L. M. Blair charged Supervisors would be unable to enforce any such retroactivity.

Housing Authority officials expect the new multi-million-dollar development will be under construction "within two years."

The Commissioners met last Thursday morning to sign an application for a \$450,000 advance loan from the federal government.

On March 15, through an agreement with the U. S. Census Bureau, a 90-day survey will be made of local housing needs. After that, sites will be chosen, contracts let and then construction will begin.

nal program.

Says the buffer will stand as a barrier to further encroachment of Turman Avenue. The plan the entire tract of Turman Avenue extending southward to Claire Drive will be left wooded and unused.

Proponents of the revised proposal say no access roads will run into the development from existing white areas and the city will retain title to the 25-acre buffer.

The only question before the planning group Wednesday will be the zoning of the city-owned property. The Fulton County Planning Commission has jurisdiction over the tract which the city does not own if was said

MARIETTA, June 7—The Zoning Board of Appeals upheld a decision that San Francisco's future vision against a site for a planned low-cost public rental units would be non-discriminatory.

Negroes, Orientals and whites right to develop the hotly disputed Mulberry-Cole Street area.

The controversial area, described by Housing Authority attorneys as the city's worst slum area, lies directly behind fashionable Cherokee Street. The Housing Authority indicated it will appeal the decision to the Superior Court.

The much-anticipated 3,000-unit, \$30,000,000 development, however, asked that the appeal body give

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Top photo shows Mrs. F. H. Roosevelt presenting a flower to one of the girl dancers who participated in the demolition program of the area that eventually became the Brewster Homes Project in 1936 which was the first of its kind for Negroes. The occasion was broadcast over a coast-to-coast network. If the little girl now a young Miss will identify herself, she can obtain the autographed photo by Mrs. Roosevelt from the Tribune office at 2146 St. Antoine.

Mayor Cobo, bottom photo, surrounded by members of the Common Council, Housing Commission and other city officials, breaking ground for the 736-dwelling Frederick Douglass Apartments last Friday afternoon. The Douglass low income housing project is directly south of the existing Brewster Homes project. First units will be ready within a year with all the first block being completed in about 16 months.

46a 1950

Housing (North Carolina)

Charlotte, N. C. has stricken references to racial segregation from its application for low-rent public housing and consequently has received an allotment of 1200 additional units, from 400 to 600 White House pressure spurred the action, but it is nevertheless noteworthy and shows that times are changing.

Protestants Urge End Segregated Housing

legenda Oct 24-50
COLUMBUS, Ohio — The National Convocation of the City Church—embracing some 30,000 protestants—urged an end to segregated housing last week during its two-day session here.

High point of the discussion on the proposal was the answer given to a southern minister, who didn't want the convocation to "tell the people of the South what to do." The minister, Rev. Oscar Gruninger of St. Louis, was promptly answered by Rev. Walter Laetach, of Indianapolis.

Rev. Laetach told the session the "time has come for the church to take a stand, regardless of the South."

"If we don't like the Negro," he continued, "let's say so. If we believe he is a human being, then let's make it evident."

"For years," he declared, "I have lived as a neighbor to a Negro family and I have found them to be the grandest people in the world."

Later a resolution was passed urging administrators of both public and private large-scale housing programs in every part of the country to apply the principle of non-segregation. "We believe," the resolution stated, "that the church through its ministry, must do all in its power to interpret to its whole constituency, and especially to those who are promoting these projects, this principle of meeting the needs of people regardless of race, creed, color or national origin."

Dr. Ralph W. Sockman, New York Methodist, urged the audience to practice the "cell principle," which he said Communists had found "so effective."

"One active cell of a half-dozen persons," he added "can change the spirit of a church or community. We need little centers of intense devotion within our organizations to put Christ's principles into practice in ways which we cannot expect the crowd to attempt."

Break Ground For New Carver Homes; Many Notables Present

Ground breaking and slum clearance for the Carver Homes, a new and better America and bring healthful modern and low rental project being built by Wallace E. Johnson, Inc. was held at 4:30 Friday afternoon on a beautiful site in Memphis, Tenn.

Other citizens introduced during the evening were Mrs. Wallace E. Johnson, Mrs. Will Fowler, chairman, City Beautiful; Admiral and Mrs. Martin from the Naval Base; Bose McKissick, Nashville architect; Louis Johnson, Executive Secretary, Memphis Negro Chamber of Commerce; Ted Kimbrell; Mr. Dick Holloday, Marks and Bensdorf, and Mrs. Marie Wathen.

H. Smythe, serving as Master of Ceremonies first introduced Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Co., and Tri-State Bank who defined the home as the basis of all civilization.

He also stated that understanding between Negroes and Whites has brought about much prosperity in Memphis. Next speaker, Rev. J. A. McDaniel, Executive Secretary of the Memphis Urban League, expressed his enthusiasm over the new project and the eager interest of White friends for improvement of Negro Housing.

Joseph Fowler, Executive Director of Memphis Housing gave statistics on Housing in Memphis and told how Wallace Johnson had tried to please property owners in buying up the property for the site. For one family where there was sentimental attachments, he bought a lot and moved the lady's home on it. Frank Cartwright, president of the National Association of Homes Builder of Washington, D. C. spoke and commended Mr. Johnson stating that his accomplishments would be carried out as a pattern throughout the country.

B. W. Honer, State Director for F. H. A., introduced the speaker for the occasion, Daniel M. Atston, Assistant to Commissioner of Federal Housing Administration who also congratulated Mr. and Mrs. Wallace Johnson, Marks and Bensdoff and the National Bank of Commerce for making the financing of this project possible. In his talk he assured the Negro population that he and the Commissioner were behind Negro Housing.

Mr. Johnson, with his bit of wit spoke, thanking the city, its officials and the F. H. A. for helping to "make his dream come true." He said that he hoped it would serve as an inspiration to others to go and help build a bigger

Fri 8/25/50

Memphis Times.

about a better understanding between races. Here he pointed out that the project was named for one of the world's most outstanding citizens, Dr. Carver.

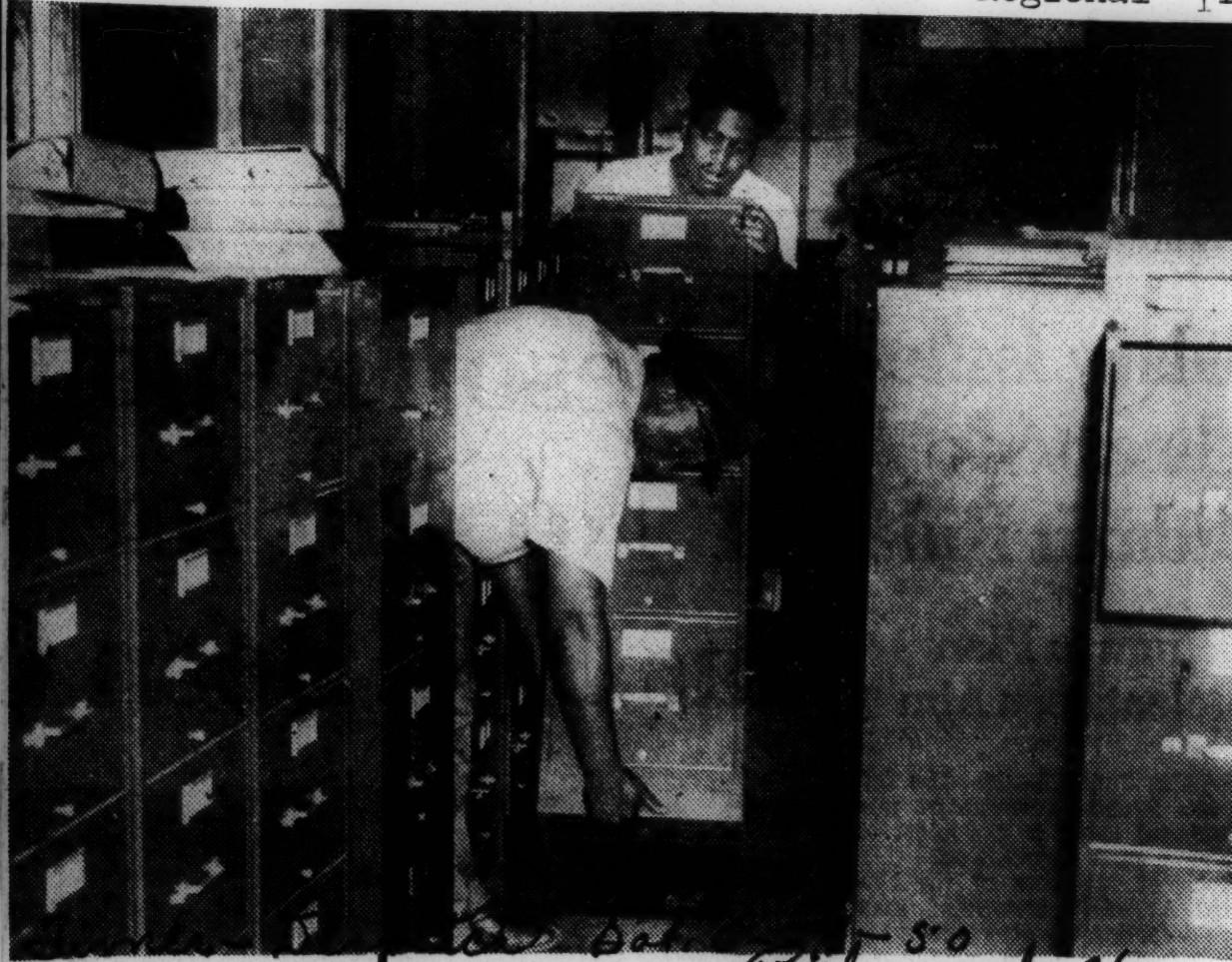
Other citizens introduced during the evening were Mrs. Wallace E. Johnson, Mrs. Will Fowler, chairman, City Beautiful; Admiral and Mrs. Martin from the Naval Base; Bose McKissick, Nashville architect; Louis Johnson, Executive Secretary, Memphis Negro Chamber of Commerce; Ted Kimbrell; Mr. Dick Holloday, Marks and Bensdorf, and Mrs. Marie Wathen.

Housing executives present were Misses Cornelia Crenshaw, LeMoyne Garden's Manager Joe Lee Nelson, manager Foote Homes; his assistant, Robert Roberson; W. F. Nabor, Manager of Dixie Homes, first Housing Project in Memphis for Negroes.

Tenants of the New Carver Homes will be furnished with electric refrigerators, gas stoves, venetian blinds and hot water heaters. Kitchen and baths lined with enameled tile boards. Both kitchen and bath have built-in cabinets and linoleum covered countered tops. Each apartment has an unusual amount of closet storage space and the walls are attractively papered in pastel shades. Heating is by gravity flow-gas-fired hot air furnaces. Playground equipment will be furnished for the children.

46a 1950

Housing
Regional Office, Atlanta, Ga.



Richmond Area Rent Office Equipment Leaving *Richmond, Va.* for Regional Office in Atlanta

Forty-six of These Five-Foot Filing Cabinets Were Hauled Away by Truck

46a Housing Papers - Dispersed Are Shipped to Atlanta Office

Det. 6-24-50
The various pieces, including lamps, desks, chairs and typewriters, will be distributed among control over the past six years Virginia public schools and colleges.

Richmond area records of rent control over the past six years left by truck yesterday for the Atlanta office of the Housing Expediter.

The Richmond rent office closed its doors late yesterday afternoon. They had opened for the first time on Dec. 1, 1942.

Rent control in the Old Dominion ends at midnight tomorrow and residents must refer any rent control business to the Atlanta Office of the Housing Expediter.

All of the Richmond records, however, will not remain in Atlanta, according to McDonald Wellford, local area rent director.

Richmond's records have been chosen—along with those of only a few other cities—to be filed in permanent government archives in Washington.

Furniture in the Richmond rent control office will be presented to the Virginia State Department of Education, Wellford said.

46a 1950

Housing Research Committee

Name Dr. Franklin Frazier To Housing Research Committee

Dr. E. Franklin Frazier, chairman of the sociology department at Howard University, and author of "The Negro Family in United States," and "The Negro in the United States," has been appointed to the Housing Research Advisory Committee, by Housing and Home Financing Administrator Raymond M. Foley.

Formerly president of the American Sociological Society, Dr. Frazier will serve with such liberals as Dr. Louis Wirth, president of the American Council on Race Relations, and Bryn J. Hovde, president of the New School for Social Research. The committee will hold its first meeting next Monday.

Dr. Frazier and the twenty-five other prominent men who are experienced in the field, will give advice and guidance on the entire housing research program. The committee will also serve as a continuing board of review, and will perform other vital functions with a view toward bringing about cost reductions in housing both public and private.

Death Claims a Negro Child; Mother Couldn't Find Housing

By Anne Braden

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (FP).—A 5-year-old Negro child, Odell Murphy, died here of pneumonia contracted in a coal shed where he was living because of Louisville's housing shortage. Police put his mother, Flora M. Murphy, 29, in jail on a charge of neglecting the child.

Mrs. Murphy said she had been looking all winter for a job and a better place to live. She told this story:

"We moved into the shed last November because we didn't have any other place to go. I knew it wasn't any decent place to live. I've looked everywhere for a decent place, but I couldn't find it."

"I was afraid the boy was getting sick. He was cold most of the time. We had two rooms and there wasn't any heat at all in one of them. The other one had a stove but it was cold too. The roof leaked all the time—the water came right down on your bed while you were sleeping."

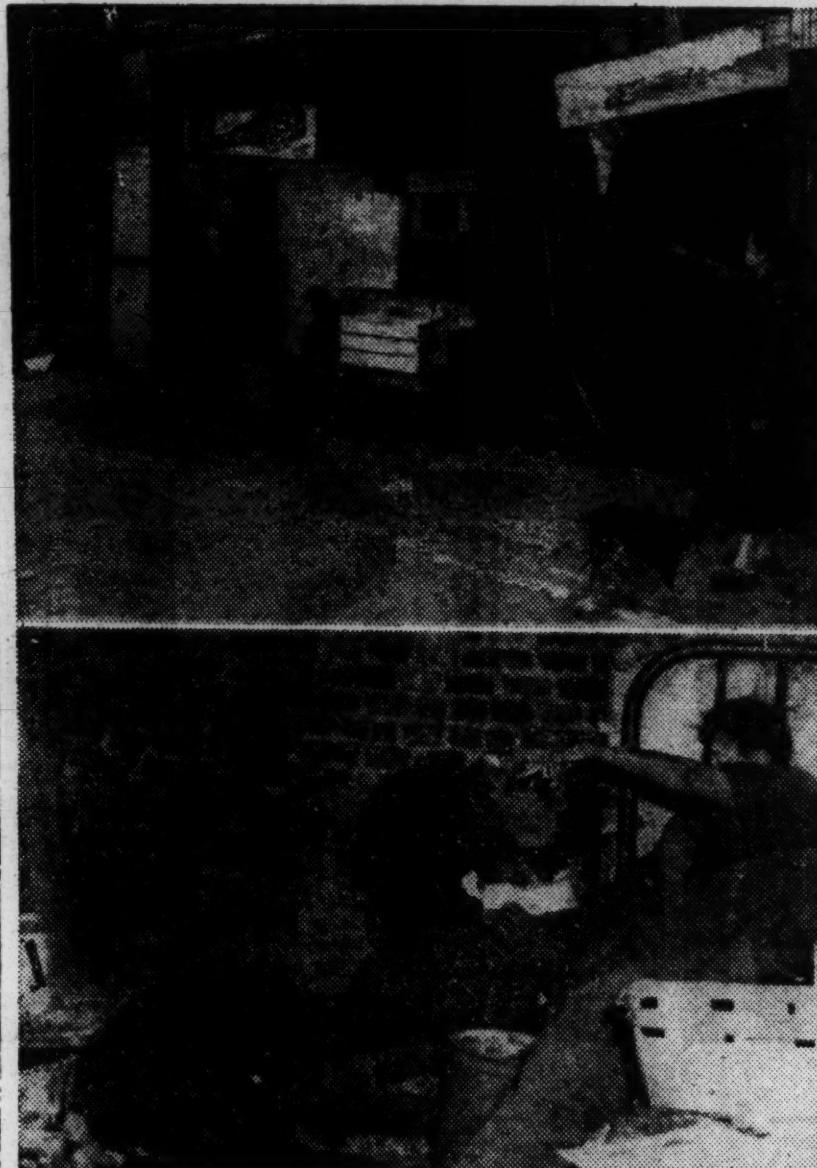
"I couldn't find work. I got laid off at a tobacco plant almost two years ago and I haven't been able to get anything steady since. I had good jobs during the war and I went back to all those places—but they don't seem to have any jobs anymore. The only thing I could get was day work once in a while."

MRS. MURPHY had finally found a better place to live on the day before her son died. She left the boy with a neighbor, Mrs. Myrtle Morris, while she went to try to get money from a relief agency to pay rent on the new place.

Mrs. Morris also lives in a ramshackle coal shed. It has no window at all and the roof leaks in several places. Mrs. Morris was sick in bed. She said:

"It was cold and snowing, but I couldn't get up to build a fire. The boy was on a chair by my bed. He fell off and was very sick but I couldn't get up to help him."

Called by another neighbor, police found the child lying on a



DEATH TRAP—Mrs. Anna Allen (above) stands outside the Louisville, Ky., coal shed where five-year-old Odell Murphy was found dying from bronchial pneumonia. Below, Mrs. Myrtle Morris points to the coal pit where the child fell a short time before he died.

coal pile in the freezing shed. They took him to General Hospital, where he died soon afterward.

CORONER GEORGE DWYER listed bronchial pneumonia as the cause of death. He said it was his opinion that the boy died "more because of environment than neglect."

He added: "It may look like neglect to some people because they don't live like that. But the child was raised in a coal shed. Hegave the Municipal Housing Ad- probably wasn't neglected anyministration a go-ahead on its more on the day he died than he new 560-unit housing project for had been all his life."

Capt. William Kiefer of the City Crime Prevention Bureau said President Truman yesterday was included in a telegram from Mrs. Murphy's statement to police John Taylor Egan, national pub- indicated that she had been "living in back alleys and coal sheds ever since she was 16 years old."

"It is a sordid story," he said. "She has had a rough life—mighty Housing administration bonds. far from what we call civilization, Dosker said an initial P.H.A. loan almost like animals."

Kiefer declared that Mrs. Murphy was "only one among many. The alleys are filled with people living like that, both white and Negro."

(A Health Dept. survey has shown 3,000 families living in coal sheds, chicken coops and similar housing in Louisville.)

"But if we made all those people move out, what would we do with them?" Kiefer asked. "There are no decent places to live for rents they can pay."

He offered no solution.

Homes Project For Negroes Gets Go Sign

President Truman yesterday

Negroes

1950

Administrator Nicholas H. Dosker

Crime Prevention Bureau

said the President's approval

was included in a telegram from

John Taylor Egan, national pub-

in back alleys and coal sheds ever

The approval covers

maximum development program to

cost \$6,296,000. The money will

be raised by the sale of Municipal

Housing administration bonds.

far from what we call civilization,

Dosker said an initial P.H.A. loan

of about \$248,000 will be made

within a week for the purchase

of land.

Site of the project is between

Young avenue and the K. & I.

Railroad spur, from 32d to 35th

Streets. Contracts should be let

by the end of September, Dosker

said.

\$7,000,000 Negro Housing Project Slated at Capital

Self-Contained Center Is Planned at Baton Rouge

Times-Picayune
(The Associated Press)
Baton Rouge, La., Feb. 6—Plans for a \$7,000,000 Negro housing subdivision here have been announced by the Crawford Corporation.

W. H. Crawford, president of the contracting firm, said the community, located on the north outskirts of Baton Rouge, will be "self-contained." He said it will include residential, recreational, school and church facilities.

Crawford said plans are for the 210-acre site to be divided into 133 building lots upon which one-to-three-bedroom homes will be erected.

Crawford said he believes the subdivision will be "the only colored community in the country so completely self-contained and planned from the ground up." He said the homes will be covered by veterans' administration and federal housing financing regulations.

He said engineering parties are now working on the site and actual construction probably will start about March 1.

Can Mother and Baby Live on \$50 a Month?

By Lillian Long

NEW ORLEANS, La.—It takes a truly epic quality for one lie to stand out among the colorful and complicated lies which enliven the pages of the two main New Orleans newspapers—the Times Picayune and sides that when I get the check I'm the item. Of such quality, however, usually in debt for the last month ever, is the blandly insolent pro-

so \$5 to \$15 has to come out of it before I start.

Welfare that hitherto it has been "giving people on relief 100 percent of their needs" but will now be forced, grieving, to "cut it to 75 percent or less."

New York
ABOUT ONE QUARTER or a little less of these are old-age "assistance" grants. The other three-quarters are families—two people or more. "I don't see how they figure," says the old lady on \$26

a month. "It's too much for my mind."

It's fantastic, of course, to ask how she lives on that sum. She doesn't live, she merely hopes to survive from day to day.

"I never see my check," says the young woman with the two-year-old baby. "Out of \$50 for the whole month, \$12.75 goes for rent (she has a housing project apartment), \$3.40 or more goes for the kerosene I need to cook and heat the house with. They haven't turned on the gas there yet. It's at least \$12 a month for the baby's milk bill. When she was 11 months old, the baby swallowed a sewing needle. They can't operate on her till she's six and now she can eat hardly anything but milk, so I buy the cheapest and most filling foods—like rice and beans and cereals and grits. It doesn't last more than two weeks, though. There's no way in the world to make that food last more than two weeks for both of us. And be-

ulation bear the burden of any decrease in buying power of the public.

It will take a mass demonstration to make them drop the lies and admit reality.

Set Ground Rites

at Negro Project

Times-Picayune
(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Shreveport, La., March 1—Formal ground-breaking ceremonies for Shreveport's new \$1,685,000 federal housing project for Negroes will be held Sunday afternoon, March 19. J. C. Goodman, chairman of the Shreveport housing authority, announced Wednesday.

Congressman Overton Brooks of Shreveport will turn the first spade of dirt for the 270-unit apartment project Goodman said.

During the ceremonies, Goodman said, the project will be dedicated to Shreveport's Negro population, and Negro leaders of the community will be called upon to accept the responsibility of enforcing the maintenance of the settlement.

Congressman Brooks revealed Wednesday that the first federal checks for construction of both the Negro project and another 184-unit apartment project for white families were mailed from Washington this week.

WHERE DOES A MOTHER

on \$50 a month get \$1.20 for penicillin? Lucky I was able to borrow it," she says. "I don't know, seems to me if the baby had of been dying for penicillin—seems to me they'd almost let her die if I couldn't get that \$1.20."

And now a cut in relief! Theoretically the reason is a decrease in the intake of sales tax money, out of which funds for the Department of Welfare are budgeted. The decrease is because people are buying the cheap groceries right away and less and therefore paying less in sales taxes. Actually, the corporations political machine which controls the Louisiana State treasury is determined to keep its full measure of profit and graft and to make the most needy section of the pop-



Truman Park
NEW LOW-COST UNITS NEAR COMPLETION IN ALGIERS

Sell 35 Units in *Truman Park*, Negro Subdivision

Work Continues on Planned 114-Home Development

With 30 homes almost completed in Truman Park, Algiers, the Aurora Development Company Saturday reported the sale of over one-third of the planned 114 new low-cost units for Negroes.

The development is located 2 miles from Canal st. in an area bounded by Whitney, Wall, Sumner and Bringier. To date, besides the 30 almost completed, 54 homes are already framed and 30 are in various stages of construction.

The majority of the units, which are now approved by the veterans administration, having been formerly approved by the federal housing administration, sell for \$6645. They contain living room-dining room combinations, two bedrooms, kitchen and bath.

They are arranged on terraced lots 40 and 50 feet in width, according to Robert Norman of the developing company, and have depths of 120 feet. The streets will be shelled and have concrete sidewalks and curbs.

Kitchens are outfitted with Youngstown units and gas circulating heaters. Other features include asbestos roofing, modern plumbing, asphalt tile flooring and automatic hot water heaters. Homes are on slab foundations.

Architect for the development is Woodward B. Logan and the exclusive agent is Allen Crowder.

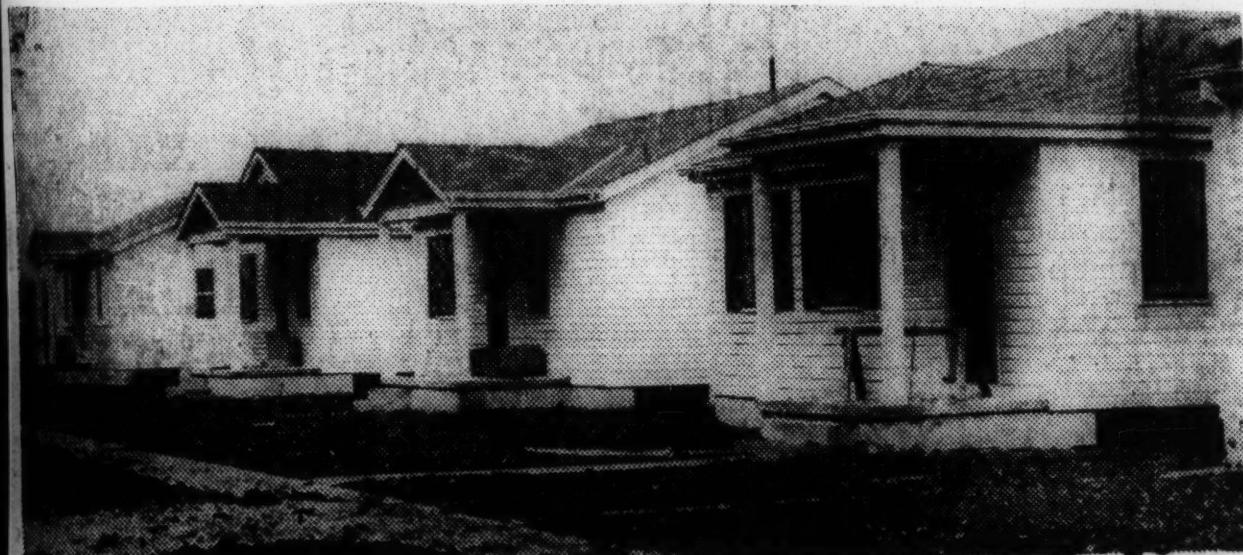


Photo by The Times-Picayune.

~~James~~
NEGRO HOMES UNDER CONSTRUCTION ON N. GALVEZOPEN NEW NEGRO
HOME PROJECTJunie-Picayune
Galvez-Delery, Broussard

Bonus Are Builders

Jun. 10-22 '50

A new subdivision of two- and three-bedroom homes for Negroes has been opened by the Galvez Delery Corporation and Broussard Bonus Homes, it was reported by Robert F. Morrow of the developing companies.

The 53-unit development is located at the intersection of St. Maurice ave. and Galvez. It extends from Galvez to Tupelo, and on Tupelo to Delery.

Designed by Rene Gelpi, no two homes have exactly the same exterior or interior, Morrow said.

The exteriors are painted in various colors, Morrow said, and interiors were especially finished by an interior decorator.

Special features of the houses are the floor furnaces, 34-inch Youngstown kitchen units, polished oak floors, and the baked enamel wainscoating in tile pattern in the tub alcoves of the bath rooms.

Kitchens and baths are floored in asphalt tile.

One of the neighborhood's special attractions, according to Morrow, is the great number of trees that were spared during construction.

Dedicate Negro
Homes Sunday

The Aurora Development Company is to formally dedicate Truman Park, Algiers' 114-home Negro subdivision, Sunday.

Ceremonies, including talks from prominent Negro civic leaders, will begin at 3 p. m.

Mayor Morrison, top officials of the Veterans Administration and Federal Housing Administration, Commissioner Glen Clasen, Hampton Gamard of the Whitney Bank, and representatives of the Urban League, have been invited to attend the dedication, according to E. B. Norman Jr., and J. Robert Norman, developers.

The subdivision, in a section bounded by Whitney, Sumner, Wall and Bringier, is offering homes for \$6645.

Some of the homes have been completed and sold, others are under various stages of construction.

Daughter, 2 Sues Parents

Child Wants to Be
Ruled Legitimate

afw-answ
NEWARK

A questionable Baltimore divorce is behind the law suit of a two-year-old child, who is seeking to have the divorce of her parents set aside in order to establish her legitimacy.

The parents are Dr. and Mrs. Harry W. Mickey of Maplewood, N.J. Newark, N.J., jurists are awaiting briefs from lawyers before returning a decision on the complaint filed by their daughter.

The complaint was filed in behalf of the child, Sharon Marlise Mickey, by Mrs. Alberta Robinson of 5 Wallace St., Dr. Mickey's sister-in-law. Mrs. Robinson is listed as guardian of the child.

False Information Charged
The divorce should be nullified, according to the complainant, on the grounds that it was obtained as a result of false information and collusion between Dr. Mickey and his wife.

Both testified that Mrs. Mickey was a bonafide resident of Baltimore at the time of the divorce when she never was such, according to the complaint.

The wife's attorney in the Baltimore divorce was William I. Gosnell. Attorney for the husband was D. Lindsay Bayham, who later was suspended from the bar for two years.

He was charged with "improper conduct" in connection with the divorce proceedings of two out-of-town persons who said he advised them to testify to false local residence.

Circumstances leading up to the present suit were described in petitions as follows: On July 30, 1946, Mrs. Mickey filed suit for separate maintenance, asking \$50 a week.

Later, however, the doctor and his wife resolved their differences and the suit was dismissed.

In 1947 Mrs. Mickey went to Baltimore where she filed suit for divorce, contending that her husband deserted her on April 4, 1945.

Got \$7,000 Settlement

Following the divorce, Mrs. Mickey is said to have received a settlement from her husband of \$7,000.

and went to New York to live, remaining there until early 1948.

In January of that year, however, she returned to the doctor's home in Maplewood, it is stated and the couple entered into marital relationship which resulted in the birth of the daughter the following October 16.

Later, this relationship was discontinued, according to the papers and Mrs. Mickey was given the use of a separate apartment in the house and \$40 a week for maintenance of herself and the child.

The complaint asserts, however, that he now is behind in payments and refused to acknowledge the paternity or the legitimacy of the child.

Further, he "has frequently asserted and claimed that the child is illegitimate," according to the police.

The court is asked to declare the Maryland divorce void, establish the legitimacy of the child, compel Dr. Mickey to support the child and give it over to the custody of the mother.

The physician was represented by Robert S. Hartgrove of Jersey City and the child by the law firm of Gilwooly and Yauch, while Mrs. Mickey is represented by Sidney E. Jaffe, court attorney.

CATHOLIC PROJECT SUCCEEDS:

Priest Helps Tenant Farmers Build Homes

14 Homes in One Year

MORGANZA, Md., — A smiling Jesuit with an Irish name who is short in stature but long in enterprise is helping colored families in Southern Maryland to get out of tenement houses into neat new homes they have put up themselves.

Father Michael F. Kavanagh, S.J., "a city boy myself" from Rochester, N.Y., is working a minor revolution as pastor of St. Joseph's Church in the rural section of the State, 20 miles from the Nation's Capital.

Through his leadership, 12 colored families representing 42 members of the parish are now living in their own homes, on their own land, free of debt. Four members of the parish have farms of about 200 acres.

Four more young husbands are starting work on houses for themselves, and will alternate helping each other.

Bishop Sponsors Project

Three years ago Father Kavanagh formed the St. Joseph's Welfare Club to help his parish's colored members build their own homes.

Auxiliary Bishop John M. McNamara of Washington gave the first donation of \$1000 to get the club started.

Subsequently the bishop gave an additional \$500, and other donations and loans helped get the project under way. Meager savings of the members carried it through.

The directors of the club are colored elders of the parish, all of whom are over 60 years old.

Members who wished to build had to own a piece of land and were required to put down \$50 for transportation costs.

The land was cleared, second-hand lumber bought, and the member enlisted the aid of two others to help him put up the house.

Later he would help these two erect their own homes. In return, the club guaranteed a home 20 by 30 feet, to each member at a cost of not more than \$500.

at the foot and three at the head. Houses Now of Wood

At first the houses were made of cement blocks which the builders made themselves. Later the blocks were used only for the foundation, with the rest of the structure made of wood.

There is no inside plumbing, and few of the homes have electricity. Most of the lots are five acres or less.

Father Kavanagh blesses the ground before the men start work on a house, and blesses the house when after it is completed. He gets the wives to say the Rosary at night. "We worked one or two full days while their men are working on the a week and almost every night houses. Each of the 30 members worked on every home.

"In one year we completed 14 them to work together and be real homes. Not a cent was lost, no neighbors, and to make it possible debts were owed."

Lack of housing has been a terrible obstacle to marriages among Father Kavanagh's colored flock. White members of the parish who make up a third of the parish rolls. Fifty-three men need homes in order to wed.

He cited the case of one couple who cannot wed because they have no home of their own.

The girl's family numbers 13, and the young man's family also is large, so it is out of the question to live with either of their parents.

Another instance is that of Joe Chase and Mary Young, who were married on Nov. 15. They have no home of their own, so Joe will continue to live with his brother and Mary with her parents.

There are among 15 young couples who need homes.

"We do not want our boys and girls to move off to the back alleys of the cities," Father Kavanagh says.

"We would like to give them a home and sense of responsibility here among their friends and relatives and close to their parish church."

Others Inspired

Since the St. Joseph's Parish building project has begun, 30 other houses have been started by colored people in the county as a result of their seeing what could be done.

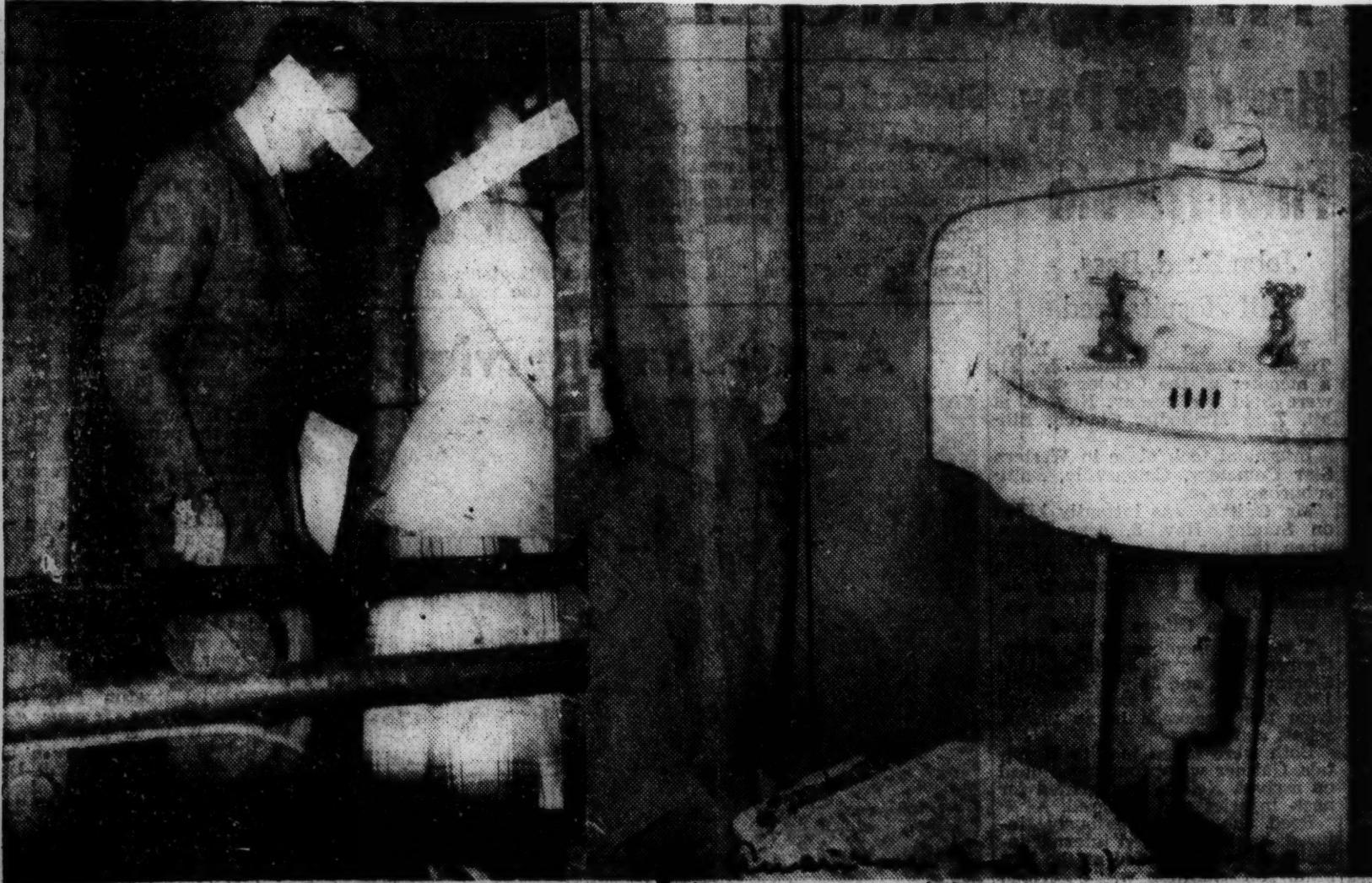
Literally thousands of them have gone through one of the homes erected by St. Joseph's Welfare Club, that of "Bootsie" Fenwick.

6 Children in One Bed

Father Kavanagh's main regret today is that the houses are so small. They generally have only four rooms, and are cramped for large families. One home shelters ten people.

Father Kavanagh himself has seen six children sleeping in one bed in another of the houses, three

Houses With Interiors Like These Are Selling in 2-Family Units to Colored Buyers, Only, for \$14,000



The scene shown in this photo was repeated many times this week as salesmen for the Colonial Investment Company hustled house-hungry colored folk in and out of the ancient flats on Bates St., N.W. White tenants in the block charged that in some instances, the buyers were shown better-looking flats than the ones they were actually buying.

The Bates St. tenant in the flat where this bathroom is located said that defective pipes in her adjoining kitchen had caused the break-through in the wall near the stool. Note the old-style plumbing and toilet fixtures. The tenant said that there originally was no washbowl in this bathroom. She herself had installed the bowl shown at right.

Mixed Housing Choice in Boston

Colored people here favor non-segregated housing, a survey in the South End and Roxbury Districts, published by the Division of Social Studies of Simmons College reveals.

The decision to undertake such a survey stemmed from a public hearing of the Massachusetts

Legislative Committee on Mercantile Affairs last Feb. 21, at which the Boston Housing Authority contended that "racial groups enjoy ~~equal treatment~~"

Committee Views Challenged

This position was challenged by several groups, among them the Urban League of Greater Boston, Inc., a Red Feather service deal-

ing with the social and economic problems of colored people.

The survey was made by members of the research seminar in social economics at Simmons College under the direction of Dr. Leonard S. Silk, assistant professor of economics.

Several students from Boston University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Suffolk University, and members of the Urban League and other interested groups participated in mapping and planning the survey, which included visits to Greater Boston Housing Projects.

What Survey Shows

Over 90 per cent of colored people questioned favored non-segregated, housing but, most white colored people who favored non-

segregation most frequently revealed:

Past favorable experiences in living in non-segregated neighborhoods; democratic beliefs, usually expressed simply as a recognition of the individuality and common humanity of both groups; and religious convictions.

The responses of those whites who opposed non-segregation most frequently revealed: ignorance of colored people or stereotyped conceptions of them; fear insecurities; and concern over what was regarded as loss of prestige from association with colored people.

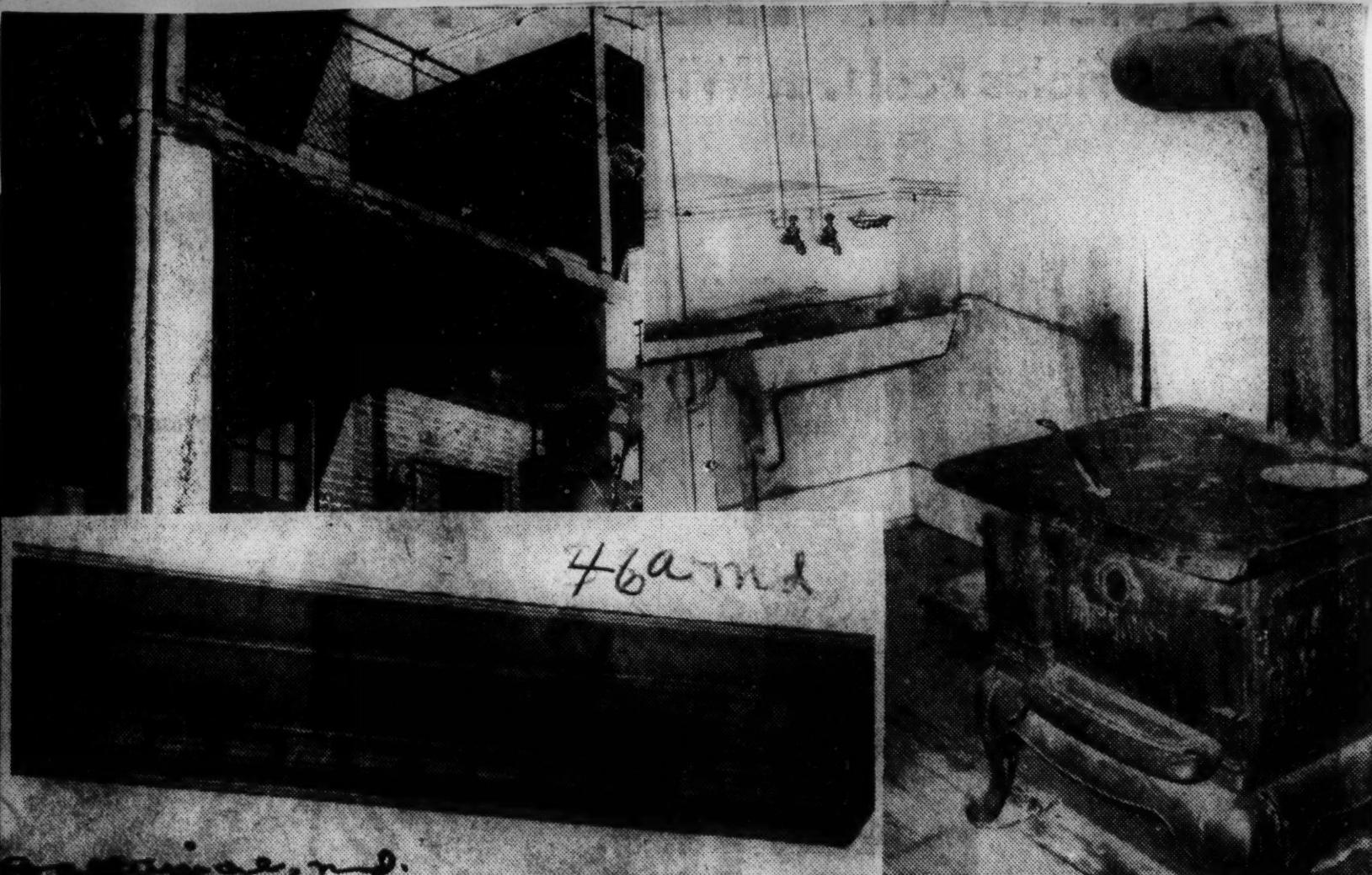
people favored segregation.

However, a disparity was observed between the attitudes of white people living in segregated public housing projects and of those living in non-segregated neighborhoods.

Of the whites living in segregated housing projects, 77.7 per cent favored segregation, whereas among those living in non-segregated neighborhoods, only 50.3 per cent favored segregation.

Pertinent Conclusions

From this was drawn the conclusion that living in segregated housing projects at worst aggravated the hostility of white people toward colored people, and at best did little to reduce such hostility. The responses of both white and



"Sleeping porches" were one of the attractions advertised when Old-fashioned coal stoves like this one—often paid for by the tenants Colonia, first announced the flats were to be sold to colored. The top themselves—are used for cooking and for heating the rear rooms of photo were shows one of the back porches where the cement has the flats. There are no fridges, except those which the tenants have crumbled away. Below is a picture of one of the skylights which bought, and instead of porcelain sinks and other up-to-date kitchen fixtures, there are old-style, corroded iron sinks like the one shown appear in the ceilings of many of the rooms.

Realtors Seen Making Big Haul in 'Legal' Apartment Scheme

Dilapidated Flats Sold at Twice Value

By LOIS TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

The housing plight in Washington has become pathetically clear

Hundreds of colored citizens here are rushing to pay a minimum of \$100 down and \$58 a month

to own flats, built 45 to 50 years ago, for which white tenants have been paying rentals of from \$17 to \$25 monthly for years.

Containing from three to five rooms, the flats are located in two-story brick row houses on Bates, 3rd, and P and Q Sts. in the Northwest section near North Capitol St. All are occupied at

present exclusively by whites.

Huge Profit Foreseen

They are owned by Nathaniel Taube, Nathan Levin and James B. Evans, white, associates of the Colonial Investment Company which is managing the sales.

The three owners bought the houses, at a cost of about \$3,700 per flat, several months ago. They are selling them to colored buyers for from \$5,750 to \$8,750 per flat.

"Of course, under the Supreme Court edict, we have to sell to white or colored," said one of the sales representatives, "but our advertising is directed to colored people."

Terms are from \$100 to \$250 down, with the balance financed by first trust notes at 5 per cent and second trust notes at 6 per

cent, amortized on a monthly basis. 15-Year Purchase Plan

This means that the buyers will pay an average of \$58 a month for 11 years and then about \$30 monthly for four more years to complete ownership of each flat.

They will also furnish their own heat, electricity and gas, pay water and other taxes, and make badly-needed repairs and renovations in the ancient dwellings.

"In other words," said one of the present white tenants, "the Colonial Investment Company will get over twice as much income a month as it is getting now for these homes—and without making any improvements in them at all. That's why," the tenant continued, "the whites aren't interested in buying."

Transaction Legal

Whether it's unfair or not the transaction is legally contrived. And—because of the tragic lack of low-cost rental housing in the nation's capital—colored folk are gobbling up the opportunity.

Many of them see the flats as an escape from dwellings which have been condemned in slum areas here. But students of housing predict that, because of the condition of the flats, they will simply create a new slum within the next few years.

They were built in 1900, 1901 and 1905 to provide what was then considered decent-type housing for low-income groups.

Without Central Heating
They are without central heating

tenants themselves have installed signs of decay noted.

In addition, residents in the Bates St. area in particular point out to this reporter deteriorating plumbing, warped floors, rusty door frames, rusted drain pipes, and wall plastering that was broken and moldy because of leaky pipes.

The rear upper porches of some of these dwellings are shaky; and

one tenant said she kept away entirely from one end of her porch because the wasting supports had made it unsafe. It is for dwelling in this condition that colored buyers have just streaming into the sales offices of the Colonial Investment Company at 231 P St., N.W. "Many come from condemned areas where they are being evicted by the Government. They're desperate and need immediate housing. Lots of them ride up to Colonial, reported on Tuesday eager to come."

In answer to the question of the profit Colonial Investment will make, he said that, in real estate "public acceptance" indicates the present-day market value of property.

Mr. Ivey also said that the flats were being offered to colored buyers because an all-colored neighborhood "would be more desirable and make for more harmony because they have things in common."

"Gobbling Up Opportunity

He added:

"Neither white people, colored people nor Chinese would buy

46a 1950

Mississippi

Housing Shortage for Negroes Hit

(Special to The Times-Picayune)

Meridian, Miss., Feb. 26 — The Meridian real estate board Sunday had unanimously adopted a resolution concerning what it described as "the shortage of decent, safe and sanitary housing in Meridian for Negroes." It was resolved that "every effort will be made to promote the building of low cost, livable housing facilities and that the board will back any such efforts."

It was added that "it is almost impossible to get loans for Negroes to build houses and to finance houses for sale or rent to colored residents."

Mrs. Mary Majure, president, presided over the meeting.

City Gets \$5,000,000 For Low Cost Housing For 5,000 Families

Argus 3-17-50
St. Louis was assured of an additional \$45,000,000 in loans insured by the Federal Housing Administration.

St. Louis was assured of its full proportion of federal funds available for slum clearance when Mayor Joseph M. Darst received word last week from Congressman John Sullivan of the Eleventh St. Louis Housing Authority in District that the Home Finance Agency in Washington has ear-marked a \$5,196,000 grant in aid from the F.H.A. last December to this city to start a huge local finance planning for the low-rental dwelling units.

The money will be used, the Mayor explained, to defray the government's share of the cost of acquiring and clearing land for apartment sites for middle-income families in the 47-block area extending from Eighteenth street to Jefferson avenue and from Franklin to Cass avenue. Private capital will finance actual construction of the proposed 5,000 dwelling units.

The city, through its agency, the St. Louis Housing Authority, buys the properties to be cleared and sells the land to private developers at a lower price, known as the "use value." One-third of the loss between what the city must pay and what it gets for the land is borne by the city while two-thirds is borne by the Federal government.

Assistant City Counselor William J. Murray, who handles housing and slum clearance matters for the Mayor's office, indicated that the city's share of the cost of the project probably will be utilized to provide parks, playgrounds, schools and other public facilities serving the area. He estimated that the cost of these facilities will be about \$2,500,000.

A group of 21 local business men and civic leaders has been asked by Mayor Darst to form an Urban Redevelopment Corporation and to take full charge of the huge housing project. Eighteen men have accepted the Mayor's invitation to join the committee. The others have not been heard from, some being out of town. The corporation will endeavor to raise \$5,000,000 in stock subscriptions in order to obtain

Harlem Banks Bar Loans to Rebuild Shabby Community

The authoritative New York Times has joined the New York Age in the pioneer exposing of conditions in Harlem responsible for the dangerous and deplorable physical and financial condition of the community, and as previously indicated by Dan Burley, the finger points directly at a handful of bankers, realtors and other business operators among the ones who consistently block all efforts to restore Harlem as an actual part of New York City instead of continuing one of the most blighted, rundown, neglected and exploited area in the nation. This is the first time such information has been made available to the public in this manner and some action has already been discussed by far-seeing and sincere business men who want to escape the badge of shame shown in such disgraceful exploitation, the others are apparently so willing to keep on wearing.

Use Deposits by Negroes owners in Harlem has caused the

That new building and investment-stalemate, he charged. "Institutional programs in real estate are rational money has shunned most being held back by the mortgage of the district since the period of policies of the banks in Harlem distress foreclosures in the 1930s which can exist only on the **Easy to Rent New Houses** money deposited in them by Negroes, was among the reasons over-lent has developed which advanced by The Times' Lee E. Cooper, expert financial writer to obtain, even for sound property and commentator, for the fact which, in almost any other section that "the heart of Harlem has been of the city, would be considerably shown little physical change in recent years good risk." In describing the past two decades. how easy it is to rent new houses

"Rows of tenements bulging with tenants," he pointed out in The Times of April 2, "stand forlorn and neglected and perhaps a little bit shabbier than in depression days although the income from many of these buildings now is substantial. Here and there a house has been painted and modernized, to stand out in striking contrast to its neighbors.

Mr. Cooper pointed to gratifying experience at Riverton, where prospective tenants are daily beseeching the management for apartments. "But while ample money is available elsewhere for commercial buildings and apartments on a basis which might appear to be too liberal on the long term rental, the blocks just north of 110th street are being

Mr. Cooper noted that prospective investors are seldom inspired to really active competition by the busy well-situated commercial properties when placed on the market. "Except for the city's blocks of modern low-rent houses James Weldon Johnson, Harlem River Houses and Abraham Lincoln projects and Metropolitan Life's Riverton apartments, virtually no major redevelopment work has taken place in recent years," he observed, adding that "Few important improvements are in prospect."

"Competent management has shown that it is possible to make a go of reasonably modern living accommodations in the district," Mr. Lee stated. "Well-operated houses which have been cleaned up and kept up probably will have no vacancies for a long time to come. Some realty experts are suggesting that the banks meet the challenge by pooling funds to carry out a large-scale development program . . . As a civic gesture, a venture of this type might turn out to be a profitable

Lack of adequate financing, for investment of funds now idle. It might turn out to be a profitable realty investors, builders and might involve rehabilitation of

entire blocks of slums which are found to be structurally sound, or for the construction of new buildings."

Negroes Get Runaround

That Negroes applying for loans in sufficient sums for opening new businesses or improving those already in operation, most always have to play "ring-around-the-rosie" in gaining any consideration at all from Harlem's banks is a fact known for years. Among the banks operating in Harlem on capital overwhelmingly derived from Negro deposits or from those banking their profits off Negro patronage, are the Corn Exchange, the National City Bank, the Manufacturers Trust, and Empire Savings Bank, all in or near the 125th St. business district.

In addition there are finance companies and loan associations operating profitably, all dealing in funds largely derived from Negro sources, it was pointed out. But for Negroes to borrow more than \$300 is an experience rare in the business lives of most of them. Negro businessmen are considered "bad risks" and it has been consistently charged that Harlem banks make large investment loans primarily on the race and color of the application, otherwise struggling Negro business people could gain sorely needed assistance usually provided for operators in the districts who didn't live in it.



for homicide; in 1947 there also were five such arrests; in 1946 none.

The increase in killings and other vicious acts by young gangsters has been the greatest in the few years during which families have been streaming from Harlem and East Harlem into the Bronx in one of the biggest population shifts in the city.

Most of the influx of Negro and Puerto Rican families has been into East Bronx. The Irish and Italian street gangs of the Bronx, whose occasional rowdyism had rarely reached the murderous stage, made savage war on the newcomers.

The Negro and Puerto Rican youths quickly formed separate gangs, naming them for gangs in which they had been members in Manhattan, such as the "Slicksters," "Commandches," "Copians," "Sabers," "Puerto Rican Dukes" and "Robins," and bloody war was on.

Twenty Lives Are Lost

AMERICA CALLS: Recently divorced Odessa Callaway (Moyer Wilson's ex) hears America calling and will see it all in her shiny new least five seriously wounded by Fishtail. A noted golfer who tours knives and guns. There have been to the various meets, the former hundreds of lesser casualties. Mrs. Wilson is planning to do the But instead of making common summer circuit via Cadillac, and cause, the Negro and Puerto Rican then, maybe marry the noted golfer gangs have fought each other. who squired her at Florida and Rivalry for the attentions of teen- age girls has sparked some of the

BRONX IS DEADLIEST OF TEEN WAR AREAS

Huge Migration and Racial

Tension Spur Gang Terror

Sex-Crimes Increase

By CHARLES GRUTZNER

New families in old slums and other students to buy tickets in a racial tensions drawn tighter than raffle. The upsurge in gang activity in other boroughs have made the Bronx the city's most deadly battleground for teen-age gangs within the last three years.

Fights between Bronx street gangs, which took the lives of seven schoolboys last year, brought about the arrest of twenty-one youths on homicide charges; these, it is believed, have been traced directly to youth gangs.

The previous year, five members of youth gangs had been arrested. County Judge Samuel Joseph Youth Gets 10-20 Years

who had sounded a public warning could be done" if more social work earlier this year that he woudlers were available to get into the crack down on gang antics, "threwhomes of gang youths. the book" yesterday at the 17-. The Police Department lists fifteen-year-old leader of the "Penkuins" teen Bronx teen-age groups in its whom a jury had found guilty of active gang file, but social workers say the number of anti-social rape.

Imposing a sentence of 10 to 20 groups is higher than that. Seven years on Richard Davis of several neighborhood youth bands, Trinity Avenue, Judge Joseph told which call themselves stickball the youth: "I would give you more teams and function openly as such, if I could. You are a liar and have appeared suddenly at "rum-president of a gang, with a gangs-bles" with knives, iron pipes and other weapons.

A jury had convicted Davis of having raped a 14-year-old girl on

Girls in Gang Orbit

the roof of a tenement at 590 East 166th Street on the afternoon of gang youths move within the last Nov. 16. The girl is pregnant. bang's orbit and, in some cases,

As a precaution against parole, carry the fighters' weapons. Some Judge Joseph directed the District groups of teen-age girls act as so-Attorney's office to file with the cial adjuncts to the boy gangs. State Parole Commission detainer Only one all-girl gang, formally warrants alleging burglary and as-organized as such, is known to the sault in two other cases. Davis, District Attorney in the Bronx, Mr who was first arrested at the age Warburton said. This is the "Wild-of 14 years for possession of a gun, cats" in the East Bronx, who, de-has been seized three times on gunspite being a gang entity, are or charges and one for a stabbing close terms with "Neutralistics."

The Penguins have been strong. The "Wildcats" made a foray in the Morrisania section for at least five years. More than a dozen area and warned the girls there to of them have been sent to reforma-stay away from the "Neutralistic" tories or prisons for mugging boys — whom they regarded as felonious assaults and carrying pickings strictly for themselves—deadly weapons.

Nineteen youths will have a hearing today in Bronx Magistrates Court on charges of unlawful assembly arising out of a massing of several gangs in Crotona Park two weeks ago for a showdown fight. Police averted a battle by seizing thirty-eight youths as they arrived for the battle. Fifteen of the younger boys have been freed and the cases of four others will come up on May 24 in Children's Court.

Insult Leads to Melee

The Crotona Park showdown, for which the word went out to gang members in four Bronx high schools, was arranged because of series of events which began with a "Guinea Duke" calling "chicken" at a "Hawk." The "Hawks" wanted to settle it by having their champion fight it out with a picked "Guinea Duke," but the "Dukes" held out for a general melee.

District Attorney George B. DeLuca admits the increase in unlawful activities by the youth gangs in the Bronx is a special problem. He said much of the trouble was

The District Attorney said the due to the unbalances that are caused by any large migration into an area.

work being done by his office, the police and various social agencies working with Bronx youths and their families, would effect improvements. He said the Bronx had been plagued several years ago by adult gangs, but that they practically had disappeared.

Kenneth Warburton, Bronx director of the Youth Counsel Bureau, which works with the District Attorney's office and the courts, said that "a good deal more

this intimidation to the "Puerto Rican Dukes." The "Dukes," whether out of chivalry or because their jealousy of the "Neutralistics" had been stirred, met the "Neutralistics" in combat. By the time terrified neighbors had summoned the police, one "Neutralistic" lay dead in the street.

**SIGN FOR N. Y.
HOUSING TO COST
\$42,233,000.00**

NEW YORK (ANP) — Contracts have been signed for three low-rent housing projects here to accommodate 3,000 families and cost \$42,233,000. The apartments are expected to rent under \$8 a room. Heat, gas and electricity will be included. About 60 acres of some of the worst substandard, unsanitary housing will be razed for the state aided project. They will be:

In Harlem, Carver houses, 13 acres housing 1,200 families; East Bronx, Forest houses, 20 acres; housing 1,350; Far Rockaway, Redfern houses, 20 acres, housing 450.



With Mr. O'Dwyer at City Hall yesterday. Left to right: Dr. William R. R. Granger; Edward Lazansky, Arthur W. Wallander, chairman; Edith M. Alexander, executive director; Nathan D. Perlman.

supervisory group set up within it to initiate, without waiting for complaints, its own investigations of violations of the Multiple Housing Act.

46a NY
Mayor O'Dwyer's Committee on Unity met with him at City Hall yesterday to discuss a report it had submitted last week on operations of the Department of Housing and Buildings. Next Tuesday the committee will go over its recommendations with Deputy Mayor William Reid and Commissioner Bernard J. Gillroy.

In the report, the committee recommended closer coordination among city departments having responsibility for the cleanliness, safety and sanitary conditions of dwellings, and the formation of a plan for cooperative inspections and for the reporting of infractions of local ordinances.

It also suggested that the Housing Department be given more inspectors and that a

MAYOR'S COMMITTEE ON UNITY DISCUSSES REPORT

Race Bias in Housing

Proposed Ordinance for the Control of Subsidized Projects Explained

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

The proposed local ordinance to make racial discrimination in the city-assisted housing projects a misdemeanor has been tabled pending conference between city officials and the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to determine whether the company will voluntarily consent to change its discriminatory policy in Stuyvesant Town.

Confusion over the effect of recent court decisions makes it important that the issue involved be clarified.

1. The proposed ordinance would not outlaw discrimination in the usual private housing project.
2. It would apply not only to Stuyvesant Town but to all projects benefiting from the city's condemnation power or subsidies.
3. It is not retroactive in the sense that Stuyvesant Town's past discriminatory practices are penalized. Only future discrimination in Stuyvesant Town or in other publicly aided projects is outlawed.

This ordinance conforms with the 4-3 decision of the Court of Appeals in the Stuyvesant Town case. The issue there was whether Stuyvesant Town was barred from discrimination by the Constitution rather than under any statute. The majority opinion held that the constitutional prohibitions did not ban such discrimination. It expressly noted, however, that the attempts to pass non-discriminatory legislation applicable to Stuyvesant Town have been "repeatedly made," and "have failed," and that "we feel that those sources of control are the most appropriate."

It is precisely this "appropriate control," i. e., the statutory prohibition on such discrimination, that the Brown-Isaacs bill proposes.

The city and state have banned discrimination in all future publicly aided housing as well as in private employment and private hotels. That principle should not be compromised by an exemption to Stuyvesant Town, which has benefited from public subsidies and public powers. Only an unequivocal and enforceable agreement by Metropolitan to abide by the principle should stay the enactment of the ordinance.

CHARLES ABRAMS.

New York, June 29, 1950.

Carver House Tenants To Get Free Medical Aid

46a NY
Free medical care will be provided tenants of the new low-rent project, Carver Houses, under a novel plan announced by Mount Sinai Hospital and city and state housing officials.

Families with incomes ranging between \$25 and \$45 a week will occupy the project on upper Madison Ave., from 96th to 106th Sts., when it opens early in 1952.

Mount Sinai, at Fifth Ave. and 100th St., will have about 1200 square feet of space in the \$18,000,000 development. Doctors will be on duty around the clock. Tenants will get either treatment free, or, if they can afford it, for a small token fee.

No Flat Assessment

There will be no flat assessment in the rent for the service. Those requiring hospitalization will be cared for in Mount Sinai itself.

Dr. Martin R. Steinberg, director of the hospital, at a joint conference with State Housing Commissioner Herman T. Stichman and City Housing Authority Chairman Philip J. Cruise, said Mount Sinai expects the novel experiment to cost about \$60,000 a year at the start.

If successful, the plan may serve as a model for other projects. The service will be available not only to the 400-odd families in the project, but also to about 100 neighborhood families in the same economic bracket.

Mr. Stichman called the experiment "one of the greatest advances in recent medical history."

Without Bureaucracy

He added that it pointed the way toward better medical service and higher standards of health for lower income and underprivileged families "without bureaucratic control or socialization."

Dr. Steinberg said the hospital would seek federal and state funds and the support of philanthropic organizations. He pointed out that the hospital now aids all who apply, regardless of ability to pay, but that the new plan, in effect, gives the project's tenants their own family doctors right in the development. This will greatly aid preventative medicine, he said.

Each doctor participating will be assigned regularly about 100 families, under the proposed setup.

Report From Capitals

New Law in New York Prohibits Racial Bias in Housing Programs

This is the second in a series of articles pointing out what the various state capitals are doing to wipe out racial and religious discrimination. This series was prepared by Bethune Jones of Red Book, N. J.

Concise
HOUSING: A new law enacted in New York State prohibits racial and religious discrimination or segregation in quasi-public housing erected in the future.

The measure outlaws discrimination in the selection of tenants because of race, creed or national origin for any project developed with the aid of governmental powers.

Although New York already had a state law banning discrimination in wholly public housing and in limited-dividend housing projects, this ban did not extend to urban redevelopment housing and to certain other types of housing. The new law makes it applicable to all housing built with public assistance either through tax exemption or use of condemnation powers to assemble sites.

Enactment of the new law resulted from the denial of tenancy to Negroes in the Stuyvesant Town housing project in New York City, which is operated by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. The company's right to determine whom it shall accept as tenants was upheld by the State Court of Appeals in an opinion which the U. S. Supreme Court refused to review on appeal.

The Stuyvesant Town project is not affected by the new state law, however, because the State Legislature rejected an attempt to amend it to make the new anti-discrimination prohibition applicable to existing as well as future quasi-public housing.

New Jersey's Legislature enacted bills to prohibit discrimination because of race, creed, or national origin or any in public housing proj-

grade schools continues to be required by Kentucky law, however.

A bill putting Kentucky in the Southern Regional Education Compact was enacted after being amended in a move to overcome objections raised by Negro organizations. It was amended to provide that no Negro resident in that state if equal school facilities for Negroes must be provided attend one of the regional colleges if he can obtain a similar course in any Kentucky institution.

Initiated state legislation providing for discontinuance of segregation by race or color in public schools was proposed in Arizona by a new non-partisan group known as the Arizona Legislative League.

Rejected by the New York State Legislature was a proposal under which colleges and schools would be denied real property tax exemptions if they accepted gifts or bequests, the use of which was "limited to persons of specified race, color or religion."

A number of court decisions affecting discrimination in education have been handed down this year, featured, of course, by U. S. Supreme Court rulings ordering the State of Texas to admit a Negro student to the all-white University of Texas Law School, and ordering the State of Oklahoma to remove segregation restrictions placed upon a Negro student at the predominantly white University of Oklahoma School of Education.

Encouraged by the U. S. Supreme Court decisions, anti-discrimination groups are pressing for improved educational facilities for Negroes through higher learning if the governing bodies of the institutions approve and if comparable courses are unavailable at the Kentucky State College for Negroes.

As originally introduced, the Kentucky measure would have affected only private institutions of higher learning in Louisville. It was broadened by amendments, however, to include all such institutions, both private and public, throughout the state.

Since the new Kentucky law's enactment, a number of institutions of higher learning in that state have opened their doors to Negroes. Racial segregation in secondary and

Maryland Court of Appeals in April in the first test of discrimination in educational facilities to be passed on by the state's highest tribunal since 1936.

Texas Commissioner of Education J. W. Edgar pointed out that increased expenditures will be needed to provide that no Negro resident in that state if equal school facilities for Negroes must be provided attend one of the regional colleges if he can obtain a similar course in any Kentucky institution.

Commissioner Edgar's comment followed a ruling in Fort Worth by Federal District Court Judge Joseph E. Dooley that the Euless Independent School District must provide equal school facilities for Negroes rather than transfer them to Fort Worth.

Judge Dooley held that the Euless board was "without legal authority or right to . . . transfer all Negro scholars of the district." The fact that the Negro schools of Fort Worth are on a high standard made no difference, he said.

Calling the suit a test pattern for approximately 1,100 school districts in Texas and four other Southern states, attorneys for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had promised court action against each of the other districts if they won the Euless case.

Florida's Supreme Court took under advisement in April an appeal for admission to the University of Florida by five Negroes seeking courses unavailable at the state Negro college in Tallahassee.

An appeal in a case seeking to end discrimination in payment of teachers' salaries in the Jackson, Miss., School District was filed in June in the Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans.

Mississippi's Legislature this year provided for a \$42,000,000 school-finance program, with \$6,000,000 to be used as a start toward equalization of Negro and white education levels. The legislation marked the first time in Mississippi history that school funds have been specifically allocated by the State for Negroes.

The stage for a new court case involving discrimination in education was set when the University of Virginia Board of Visitors rejected in July the application of a Negro lawyer

for admission to its law school as a graduate student. The rejection, on the grounds that his admission would violate the constitution and laws of Virginia, was made despite a State Attorney General's opinion that it wouldn't be sustained in court.

Whether the Virginia situation would result in court action had not been indicated at this writing, although aid of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People had been offered.

(Continued next week)

INEQUALITIES SEEN CAUSING RACE BIAS

Newspaper
Nonsegregated Housing Won't End Animus and May Make It Worse, Says Stichman

Non-segregated housing is not the cure for bad race relationships, Herman T. Stichman, State Commissioner of Housing, said yesterday at the fourth National Conference on Intergroup Relations.

"Just living together," Mr. Stichman said in a round table discussion, "doesn't solve the problem and may augment the differences and cause friction. We must attack the causes of these differences and the two most important of these are lack of equality in educational and economic backgrounds."

Another participant in the discussion before ninety persons at the New Yorker Hotel was Robert C. Weaver, of the John Hay Whitney Foundation.

Mr. Weaver said that no public housing program that does not strike a balance between slum clearance and the use of vacant land should be approved.

"As we look at what is being done in places like Chicago and Detroit," he said, "we see that what was supposed to be slum clearance is becoming Negro clearance. You can't push people out of their homes unless you have a place to put them."

Among the other participants were Frank S. Horne, assistant to the administrator of the United States Housing and Home Finance Agency; Hortense W. Gabel, executive director of the New York State Committee on Discrimination in Housing; Edward Howden,

director of the San national scale. The three-day conference will close today with other discussions and a four-hour general session.

executive director of the San Francisco Council for Civic Unity, and Frank T. Simpson, executive secretary of the Connecticut Inter-racial Commission. At the conference dinner last night Clarence E. Pickett, honorary secretary of the American Friends Service Committee, said that a vigorous Point Four program, ably administered, would be the most effective way of promoting good race relations on an inter-

APARTMENT RENTS SKYROCKET:

Gougers Play Havoc With N. Y. Tenants

NEW YORK (ANP)—Not only is housing in New York getting more difficult to find but the gougers are busy too. Two new projects going up (private concerns) are listing their new apartments at unheard of rents for this type of housing in Harlem—both have two-room apartments available at \$85 per month. Four rooms may be had for \$150 a month.

When prospective tenants learn, these exorbitant prices for out-of-the-way, inaccessible apartments,

they flee as quickly as they can and any interest they might have had in obtaining an apartment is killed. Not only is one of these fine apartments inaccessible to transportation, the neighborhood is a lonely one where police protection is at a minimum.

The other apartment is built directly over the subway, and while not at all inaccessible, it is too convenient to the subway exits. But the prices are so outrageous, it's going to be difficult to fill them. A lawyer, representing the project interests is "sifting" applications trying to find suckers to fill the holes.

A third new private project is being built adjacent to the Polo Grounds. Here the tenants will hear the ball games, but won't be able to see the games. One entrance is under the dark shadows of the elevated (one of the few remaining in New York) and four blocks from the bus line and three from the subway. Behind the project is the River Speedway.

In the Riverton, houses are plagued almost as much as were the Egyptians when they had the children of Israel in bondage. Not only does the stench of an incinerator float through the air, but there is the constant battle against dust and dirt of a thousand coal yards.

With all the advantages New York offers, there's still serious difficulty in the matter of housing—either the rents are too high or the municipal functions protecting citizens are ignored. Where the fault lies, in both instances, can be found in gouging landlords and unscrupulous politicians.

The hospital will use its space for a waiting room, physicians' offices, and a lecture auditorium. Participating doctors will be assigned 100 families each and will be on call twenty-four hours a day.

In the role of family doctor, each physician will counsel his families and practice preventive

medicine through education of his patients. The educational program will include guidance and psychotherapy, discussion groups and lectures, Dr. Steinberg said.

Opportunity for Research

"The opportunities in research which this plan affords us are numerous," he said. "I don't know yet what we'll learn, but we'll certainly know more about the technique of giving medical care and the effects of good housing on health."

"This undertaking may become a model plan for other housing projects and other hospitals throughout the country," he continued. "Our aim is to bring the hospital to these people—actually, physically. Right now, we have to wait until they get sick and come to the hospital. Under this plan, we'll be able to detect mental and physical illnesses before they really get started."

Mr. Stichman described the experiment as "one of the greatest advances in recent medical history." He added:

"It helps point the way to bringing about better medical service with consequent higher standards of health, without bureaucratic control or socialization, for the large group of lower income and underprivileged families."

To Spend \$60,000 a Year

Dr. Steinberg said that the hospital has appropriated \$5,000 toward establishment of the extension in Carver Houses and expects to expend \$60,000 a year on the project at the start. He said Mount Sinai will seek federal and state funds to expand the program and also will appeal to philanthropic organizations for support.

He pointed out that the hospital provides medical care and hospitalization to all who apply, regardless of ability to pay. The innovation is that the low-income families will receive medical care, both preventive and curative, by their own family doctors, either in the project's medical center or in their own homes.

Carver Houses will be subsidized by the state to the extent of about \$640,000 a year for fifty years, Mr.

Carver Houses Tenants to Get Free Medical Care by Mt. Sinai

46a 1950

New Jersey

Newark Ends ~~responsible~~ Housing Bias

NEWARK, N. J.—Newark Housing Authority last week eliminated racial discrimination in city housing projects.

A resolution passed by the city council declares that all dwelling accommodations shall be allotted "on the basis of housing needs without regard to race, religious principles, color, national origin and ancestry of applicants." Until now, Negro and white families were assigned to separate projects.

McClinton Nunn Scores First' In Housing Field

TOLEDO, Ohio — When a reporter went to the office of the Toledo Metropolitan Housing Authority chairman for a story on the authority's new executive director, he had no way of knowing his story would concern another of those proverbial firsts.

A. Gideon Spieker, TMHA chairman, handed the newsman a prepared statement which disclosed that McClinton Nunn, then a management operations assistant of the Public Housing Administration's Detroit field office, had been picked for the ~~referred~~

Any eye brow raised by the reporter after he scanned the precedent-shattering announcement probably were duplicated many times when the story broke the following day.

Nunn, a Negro, undoubtedly is the first of his race to serve as chief of a public housing authority in any major city. He became major domo of six low-rent projects housing 1,439 white and Negro families Aug. 1. TMHA also operates five veteran housing projects with about 600 units. About 900 Negro and white employees work under Nunn.

Good Housing Background

Directing inter-racial personnel is not new for him. As a member of the PHA's field officialdom, Nunn was general housing manager of 1,176 government-operated mixed units in Lima, Ohio, for one year. His staff included 73 employees.

Into his new position Nunn carried a wealth of background in public housing. His professional career in the field dates back to 1943. His experience includes both management of large and small housing projects and supervisory duties in PHA field offices.

Nunn did not walk into an easy assignment. TMHA's operations for more than a year had been bedeviled with a controversy involving over-income tenants. His predecessor, for some reason, was unable to solve the issue.

The new administrator's first big task was to evolve some practical approach to this harassing problem. He was not long in doing so. Within three weeks after he undertook the responsibility of running Toledo's largest landlord venture, Nunn had obtained a tentative order from the Toledo office of the U. S. Housing Expediter which would raise the rent ceilings on TMHA low-rent units. That the order will become permanent is

led to a promotion to the PHA regional office in Cleveland. He supervised management operations throughout Michigan for nearly three years. He worked out of the Cleveland office until it was merged with the Chicago office. Later, he transferred from Chicago to Detroit.

Nunn, the son of Archie L. and Ida B. Nunn, was born near Forrest City, Ark. His father, a retired veterinarian, and his mother live near Toledo. They have two other sons, Irving C., also of Toledo, and Archie D., Detroit.

A graduate of Arkansas Baptist college, Little Rock, Nunn got in the government housing business after spending five years supervising adult education in Arkansas under the Work Progress Administration. Previously, he had taught school five-and-a-half years at Lincoln high school, Forrest City. In the meantime, he did graduate work in education at Fisk university.

First Job in Arkansas

His first housing job was at Bauxite, Ark., where he served as manager of a 594-unit development. Then came war service. He spent more than a year in the army as counselor, interviewer and classifier at Camp Robinson, Ark., and Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Discharged from the army, Nunn accepted a transfer to Lima as management aide in a 300-trailer-unit project Jan. 15, 1945. Less than three months later, he was advanced to housing manager of a 735-unit family project and later named supervising manager of all the projects.

In his Toledo organization Nunn has eight other Negro white-collar employees. These include two secretaries in the central TMHA office, Lewis Canada, a project manager, and a management aide. On the housing authority's board is one Negro member, Dr. Robert F. Pulley, a dentist.

No Home for Himself

There is one ironic note about the housing administrator's new position. As a professional houser, Nunn has been unsuccessfully seeking a suitable home for himself and his wife, the former Irene Williams, ~~of Forrest City~~.

It seems that even a housing expert is not immune from the racial barriers in his own field.



McCLINTON NUNN

a friendly mood toward city officials, inasmuch as the former had been denied the basic municipal services, even police protection.

Worked in Chicago *9-16-50*

That Nunn was equal to the occasion is evidenced by the fact that his achievements in Muskegon

Church Group Finds Negroes Better Housed On Dixie Farms

Bapt.-Nered
Birmingham, Ala.
BY ALVIN E. WHITE
Written for Scripps-Howard
Newspapers

In the South's rural areas, the little one-room sharecropper's cabin has practically disappeared. This is the sense of a report made recently by a joint committee directed by Dr. Ralph A. Felton of the Rural Church Dept. of Drew Theological Seminary.

Associated in the study, which covered 17 counties in eight Southern states with heavy Negro Protestant populations, were the Home Missions Council of North America and the Phelps-Stokes Fund of New York.

Between March and August of last year, 1542 Negro families were questioned on their standards of living, their methods of farming and their church relationships and activities.

One-Room Cabin Myth

Dr. Felton's report says: "Almost all the houses visited were frame. Occasionally a house was built of concrete blocks. The one-room Negro cabin is now a myth. Of 1481 homes we visited, only four had one room, and they were all in one Alabama county. The little one-room sharecropper's cabin is a good illustration of bad publicity. The houses are still inadequate, but not bad."

Average size of the homes varied according to whether the family was an owner-family or a tenant-family. In the former group, homes averaged five rooms, and in the second group, about four rooms.

More rural Negroes occupied four-room houses than any other group. The Virginia homes were the largest, with those in North Carolina second in size.

Most Electrified

Most of these houses are electrified. "The phrase, 'welfare state' is being used as a condemnation of government aid to agriculture and industry," the report says. "This matter of government help has fallen into disrepute because shoddy politicians have used it," the report adds.

Among Negro home and farm owners in rural areas of the South, 71 per cent have electricity as compared with the national average of 78 per cent.

STUDY-RURAL HOUSING

Rural Church Dept., of Drew Theological Seminary
Home Missions Council of North America
Phelps-Stokes Fund, New York, N.Y.

THE SOUTH

A new generation has come into being—

'Look ahead. look South'

46a the south

North Carolina, Tennessee and of his slave grandfather. And it doesn't make sense to pretend that is where he ought to be. His eyes are on better things, materially considered. He is going to have a car and drive it. He is going to buy a home and live in it. He is going to step into citizenship and exercise its rights and demand its privileges.

This is the last of 12 articles
in the Changing South by Associated Press Writer Bem Price.

In this series Price has charted the progress of the South, and he has pictured some of the things to come. *misses* THESE SAME STATES have seen their per capita income rise over the generation in amazing fashion. Here are the figures:

Alabama, \$56 to \$891; Florida, \$110 to \$1,137; Georgia, \$75 to \$971; Louisiana, \$112 to \$1,002; Mississippi, \$56 to \$758; North Carolina, \$63 to \$930; South Carolina, \$84 to \$865; Tennessee, \$82 to \$955; and Virginia, \$107 to \$1,159.

The South today is a bustling land, eager to undertake new and to tell the world in changing attitudes. Despite the words of the Southern Railroads and the shuffling gait is just about dead—if it isn't already. "Look Ahead, Look South." commerce, every Kiwanis, Rotary Club has some pet project to encourage industry to come. And if they haven't actually got the project in the fire, they're talking about it. It is a land where "the war" now means the late global conflict and not the Civil War—and that is change indeed.

* * *

New generation

A NEW CROP of Southerners has come into being. Nearly any college professor can tell you many years, the Mississippi legislature faces a serious phase of the Negro problem and unless it faces that problem in a fair, impartial and courageous manner, the result is going to be unhappy for the state.

6-25-50 In the short span of one generation—33 years by common reckoning—the South has expanded its manufacturing labor force by 653,684, or from 912,458 workers to 1,566,142.

The worth of Southern labor, measured in the statistical term "value added by manufacture," has multiplied from \$1,965,140,000 to \$7,687,000,000. It is a land which has seen its farm income rise in the same generation from \$2,109,000,000 to \$5,899,000,000.

All these figures, mind, apply only to the "Old South" states of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina. "Now it doesn't make sense to assume that this new Negro is going to be content in the cabin

"The new Negro has more education. He has better health. He has better clothes. He reads more newspapers. He is adopting the white man's customs, the white man's speech, the white man's standards and the white man's shibboleths."

"The old time Negro was in some ways a child with many endearing ways. Even his faults were mostly childish ones, easy to chuckle over, easy to forgive. The new Negro is growing up. Maybe he is not fully grown, but he has grown amazingly. He is no longer a child."

"That means this, among other things—having become a man, he must put away childish things." The editorial wound up with the conclusion that it was up to the white lawmakers to revise the ground rules of living together. It is up to the whites, said the editorial, because this is a democratic society.

"There may be nothing really new concerning the Negro problem per se, but there is a new Negro in our land and the Southern lawmaker, or citizen, who fails to realize that fact is being stupid at his own cost."

"Until the ground rules are revised, the editorial advised, "both sides will have to be patient."

"The new Negro has more education. He has better health. He has better clothes. He reads more newspapers. He is adopting the white man's customs, the white man's speech, the white man's standards and the white man's shibboleths."

Negroes seize opportunity to cast vote

BY BEM PRICE

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 16—(P)—The Negro in the South has his feet planted firmly on the political road from second to first class citizenship.

Sometimes he takes a broad step, but mostly he just inches along.

That he moves at all is a tribute not only to his efforts, but to the changing attitude of many white Southerners who feel the Negro should receive the ballot as a matter of simple justice.

One by one, artificial barriers to enfranchisement are toppling.

GONE IS THE discriminatory Boswell amendment in Alabama which sought to bar the Negro from the polls by leaving it to the discretion of white registrars as to whether he could interpret the constitution.

Likewise, after a long bitter battle, he won in Federal Court the right to participate in South Carolina's real election, the Democratic primary.

He has advanced to the point where in every Southern state except Mississippi, he votes in the tens of thousands, though there still are rear-guard actions against his mass participation.

To the surprise of a great many "traditional" Southerners, there is a Negro alderman in Winston-Salem, N. C. Richmond, Va., has a Negro city councilman.

Even here, headquarters for the States' Rights Democrats, a Negro undertaker is in the race for city council. Another is running for the council in Chattanooga. Two reportedly may enter the race in Nashville.

An aggressive Negro political movement similar to those found in other large Southern cities. This one is sparked by editor John McCray of the weekly newspaper, The Lighthouse & Reformer.

To the broad question, "What has the South done for the Negro?" McCray replied, "Nothing. Nothing they didn't have to do. Anything that has been done has been done by the Negro mostly, through the federal courts, the threat of federal court action or fear of action by Congress."

Implicit in the Negro movement is the belief that politicians listen only to voters and that only by voting can they obtain the services of their government.

In an interview McCray expressed the belief that "this next election will be the last in South Carolina in which race will be

much of an issue."

The reason, said McCray, will be the emergence of the Negro as a major political factor.

HE POINTED OUT that after the federal courts opened the state Democratic primary to Negroes in 1948 about 30,000 voted. "This time," he added, "we are set to get 200,000."

The young Negro editor, a native of Charleston, said, the political awakening in his people began with the New Deal.

"When the New Deal took the Negro, chopping cotton at 75 cents an acre, out of the field and gave him something, he began asking, 'What can I do to help this man Roosevelt?'"

In those days there were six branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in the state. Now, he reported, there are 86 with a membership of 14,000, largest in the South.

McCray said the goal for South Carolina was to register not less than 50 per cent of the entire adult Negro population.

"We didn't want to see the races divided in politics" he continued, "and we went to the whites to see what could be done. We got various reactions, but the majority said it just could not be done."

ANOTHER GREAT awakening to the potentialities of the ballot came in the municipal elections at Conway, S.C. in 1944, McCray declared.

There, he reported, a white faction known as the "reform" group set out to oust the incumbent.

"They actually met in barber shops and church basements at night seeking the Negro vote.

When the election came the incumbents got 413 votes and the reform-Negro group got 417—and the Negroes provided the margin of victory." What benefits did the Negroes obtain? "Well," McCray added, "They got a new high school, two Negro policemen, extended garbage service and the undesirable spots cleaned-up."

This pattern, he continued, has been duplicated in half a dozen South Carolina cities and will be in more.

News

Fri. 6-16-50

Birmingham, Ala.

The South

The changing South—

Greener pastures are luring Southerners to other sections

BY BEM PRICE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 21—There are greener pastures than the South. Southerners, white and Negro, have gone in search of them. In addition, there have been tremendous shifts of population within the region.

The war years saw more than 1,000,000 Southerners, including an estimated 600,000 Negroes, pull up stakes and move into the South's cities and towns.

How many thousands shook the South's dust from their feet and moved out of the region altogether will not be known until completion of the 1950 census, but some students place the figure at better than 1,000,000.

IN ALL THE PATTERN of migration, though, the movement of the Negro stands out most vividly.

For one thing, the 1940 census indicated that enough Northerners move South to offset the movement of white Southerners into other regions. The Negro, however, moves out, and stays out.

For the first time in history the Negro population of the South is showing a decline, even though the national Negro population is rising.

There is a strong possibility that this exodus of Negroes will affect Southern representation in Congress. Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi are expected to lose one representative each.

Donald Wyatt of Fisk University, at Nashville, estimates that the decade has seen the South's Negro population decline from 10,007,000 to 9,530,000.

Where have the Negroes gone? Just recently Detroit awoke to the fact that in 10 short years its Negro population had doubled until it now totals about 300,000.

AT THE SAME TIME Mayor E. Cobb warned that racial tensions were on the upswing in Detroit for the first time since 1943, when a race riot cost the lives of 27 Negroes and nine whites.

One of the causes of friction, Mayor Cobb continued, has been the mounting pressure of Negroes for better homes and resistance of white neighborhoods to Negro residents.

The same tensions produced the bombing of Negro homes in Birmingham, Ala., last year.

Wyatt, in a study of city hous-



Bombed out—A Negro's home in Birmingham, Ala. For the first time in history the Negro population of the South is showing a decline, even though the national Negro population is rising.

Ninth of a Series

found that 52 per cent were valued at less than \$1,000 and that barely 14 per cent exceeded a valuation of \$5,000 as against over 60 per cent of the units owned by whites.

At the same time, Wyatt reported, the demand among Negroes for better housing was much greater than among the whites.

In 24 Southern communities, he continued, a survey indicated 23 per cent of Negro veterans were willing to enter the housing market at current prices, whereas only 16 per cent of the white veterans were willing to do so.

Detroit has not been alone with its Negro problem. Other cities—planes dusting the cotton and all over the country are awakening to the fact that Negroes are cotton.

FOR EXAMPLE in the period 1940-44 the Negro population of Los Angeles increased 15 per cent; New York and New Jersey, 51 per cent; the Portland-Vancouver area, 437 per cent; San Francisco and the bay area, 57 per cent; the Puget Sound area, 86 per cent; Philadelphia, 38 per cent and Chicago, 36 per cent.

Another startling aspect of this great shift of population is the belief that Negroes no longer can be classed as a rural people. In 1910 only 27 per cent of

and Negroes is the fact that when they get to the cities they are equipped to do nothing.

"They go to the cities," he said, "as the ditch diggers—but the cities don't need ditch diggers any more."

Eventually, Neal believes, the problem is going to catch up with the urban areas—and the nation.

There may come a time, he thinks, when the nation will have to decide whether to educate these people for useful work, or put them on a sort of dole.

To Neal the long run solution, though the initial cost may be high, is the educational process.

One step, Neal thinks, would be to teach them to become better farmers and thus keep them in production on the land. Another would be to give them vocational training after they reach the city.

The problem will have to be met, Neal believes with federal aid. It is too much for the states alone.

The Negro Exodus

To the Editor:

I have just read the article by Bem Price written from Tuskegee under the six-column title, "Greener Pastures Are Luring Southerners to Other Sections."

The article calls attention to the fact that a substantial majority of those "lured" away are Negroes. This is good. With the exodus of the Negro our Southland will become a greener pasture also. For all too long the South has had to drag itself upstream with a heavy weight hanging about its neck. The present trend is best for the Negro. It is best also for those Negroes and whites who may remain in the South.

There is also an element of retributive justice in the trend. The Negroes at last are beginning to flood that section of the country responsible for shanghaiing their great-grandfathers and mothers from African jungles and selling them into slavery here. Our burdens in the South will now grow lighter. The Negro's opportunities in the North will now, we hope, be brighter.

That section of the country whose ship-owning capitalists reaped fabulous fortunes in the traffic of human flesh can now, at long last, assume some small part of the burden their infamous trade created and which we of succeeding generations have fallen heir to.

WILLIAM HENRY BEATTY.

"We are not arguing against mechanization of cotton. We are only stating that mechanization displaces farm families.

"In the Mississippi delta about 85 per cent of the families have moved off the land.

"Farm mechanization and cattle, in eliminating farm tenants, have poured Negroes off the farms faster than whites. In 16 states the numerical decrease of all farm operators in the past 15 years was 322,816, including 208,687 Negroes.

To Neal the great tragedy of the displacement for both whites

The changing South—X—

Tuskegee Institute finds idea to further rural housing hope

BY BEN PRICE

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, Ala., June 22—(P)—They dream great dreams here and keep their feet on the ground. They try to carry on in the tradition of the late Booker T. Washington to whom first things come first—education, health, housing and jobs.

Over the last 10 years, for example, institute officials have been quite worried over rural housing.

They think they've just about found an answer in a homemade cement block and concrete house

Tenth of 12 Articles

enclosing 1,200 square feet at a cash cost of about \$2,000 and a lot of elbow grease.

Success of the "Tuskegee block" house has led Ernest Neal, director of the Rural Life Conference, and others to dream another dream.

They dream of when each county in the nation might have a "housing agent" even as they now have agricultural extension agents.

This agent would give the farmers the know-how to build a complete home at a cost no commercial builder could touch simply because the farmer does all his own labor, even to making the blocks.

CREDIT FOR CONCEIVING of "Tuskegee block" goes to Institute President F. D. Patterson. He wondered over years why it wouldn't be possible to mix a little cement with sand and gravel found in streams and make a building material.

In the past 19 months institute experts developed a block form, worked out formulas and then tested. It worked.

The form, which looks like a lattice work, is soaked in oil, the cement mixture poured and tamped. The result is left in the sun to dry. It takes about two weeks of seasoning.

Neal reports that after one week's practice, the average man can make 100 blocks a day and lay 160 blocks in eight hours.

The only skilled labor required, Tuskegee found, was in laying the corners, roofing, wiring and plumbing.

FOR A 1,200 SQUARE FOOT home, the institute discovered, 3,500 blocks are needed and one man could in about three months, with the necessary skilled aid, build himself a completely new home, virtually fireproof and immune to rats and mice.



news. Thurs. 6-22-50 Birmingham

Tuskegee blocks—Homemade building material.

The block has turned out to be so successful that the Farmers' Home Administration has given it whole-hearted approval.

Says Neal:

"The most practical advantage of the block is its adaptability to all income levels. The family with little cash income and few securities for a loan need not be without adequate housing. Family labor can be used for making and laying the block. Whenever the money runs out, work can stop without damaging the materials until more money is secured."

NEAL ADDS THAT "cooperative housing groups can use the block to good advantage. A block field can be built at a centrally located place, a mechanical concrete mixer rented and one large machine can turn out 800 blocks per hour with a crew of 12.

In a four-hour work period enough blocks can be poured to build a four-room house. The cooperative group can work advantageously also in constructing the house."

He pointed out, too, that "with a few hours of instruction and some supervision, a farmer can do all the masonry required on the walls except building the corners."

(Tomorrow—Equality of Education)

South Aware of Race Problem

Times-Picayune
But 'Gradualism' Is Believed

Only Solution

Sun., 7-30-50

(In this eighth article of his series telling the up-to-the-minute story of America's "New South," reporter Malcolm Johnson discusses the Southland's racial problem and the steps being taken to overcome it.)

New Orleans, La.

CHAPTER VIII

By MALCOLM JOHNSON

(INS Staff Correspondent)

Progressive Southerners are painfully aware that they have a racial problem. It is an old problem, loaded with dynamite, and the South has been living with it for generations.

The modern South is convinced, its leaders say, that the solution must come from the South itself. It must come, they insist, through education, through a program of "gradualism." They feel that "outside compulsion" will do more harm than good and may destroy gains already made.

To a transplanted Southerner like myself, comparing conditions that prevailed more than 20 years ago, there is no doubt that progress has been made. Tensions have been eased tremendously.

More Tolerance

Coincident with a growing liberal movement, there is more tolerance in the South today. Attitudes have changed. The result is a heartening improvement in racial relations.

The problem, however, is still far from solved. There are conflicts between old and new attitudes. Demagogues, baying "white supremacy," still fan the flames of prejudice, hatred, and fear.

On the other hand, most of the South today seems to realize that the old concept of "keeping the Negro in his place" is no solution at all. If only from enlightened self interest, it knows that keeping the Negro in poverty, ignorance, and semislavery is a drag on the whole South and the rest of the nation as well. It knows that the Negro's lot must improve if the South as a whole is to improve.

Evidence of change is found in the day-to-day relations between the races. The modern Negro in the South is no

"Uncle Tom," or white man's Negro, cringing and fawning in the presence of whites. He has attained more dignity and respect.

As in other sections of the country, the Negro in the South is still far from being treated as a first-class citizen, but his status is improving, in spite of segregation and continued discrimination.

Urban Areas Best

This is particularly true in urban centers. In some rural areas, by way of contrast, there has been little change.

Much of the progress is due to the efforts of men and women of both races, working together, seeking practical means of solving their mutual problem.

The result has been more consideration and better understanding between the races.

Here is some of the evidence, more than straws in the wind:

In many Southern cities today white men and women are working with Negro groups on community problems.

Experimental Camp

In Knoxville, Tenn., an experimental summer camp for children of both races, living together, is announced for the purpose of promoting better racial understanding.

Negro policemen are serving in nearly 75 cities in 12 Southern states.

The problem, however, is still far from solved. There are conflicts between old and new attitudes. Demagogues, baying "white supremacy," still fan the flames of prejudice, hatred, and fear.

On the other hand, most of the South today seems to realize that the old concept of "keeping the Negro in his place" is no solution at all. If only from enlightened self interest, it knows that keeping the Negro in poverty, ignorance, and semislavery is a drag on the whole South and the rest of the nation as well. It knows that the Negro's lot must improve if the South as a whole is to improve.

Southern leaders are making determined efforts to give Negroes equal opportunity in education under the familiar "separate but equal" theme. There

also is a growing realization that Negroes, as a matter of fundamental justice, are entitled to political equality and full participation as citizens.

Some Southerners ruefully admit that some of this progress has stemmed from court decisions and is doing effective work.

Southern leaders assert that

in 1944 as an outgrowth of the earlier commission on inter-racial co-operation.

With a membership of some 3500, including distinguished Southerners of both races, the council keeps a wary eye on the courts, studies all phases of race

relations, issues books and pamphlets highlighting inequalities, and recommending remedies. It

the Ku Klux Klan, preaching its familiar theme of hate and

"white supremacy," today stands as a discredited, uninfluential group.

A chart of the Negro's voting

progress from 1940 to 1947 shows says Ralph McGill, editor of

the Atlanta Constitution:

"There is no question about the improvement of race relations. As for the Klan, it is almost an impotent organization,

unfeared save in the few remote rural regions where the population is sparse and frustration and poverty worse. Even in such areas, the Klan is growing less resolute."

In Mississippi, where nearly half the population is Negro, less than 1 per cent of the Negroes were able to "qualify" as voters — the lowest ratio of any Southern state. Even so, the number of Negro voters in Mississippi increased from 2000 in 1940 to 5000 in 1947.

Another Southerner smilingly observed that the Klan's strength has been dissipated by factional strife. "They are fighting now," he said, "over who gets the money from the bed sheets."

James Young, associated editor of the Anderson (S. C.) Daily

The next most backward state in the number of Negroes voting is Alabama, where the percentage was 1.2. The number of Klansmen have resorted to wear

voters able to qualify, however, increased from 2000 to 6000. A heavy poll tax and other hampering restrictions prevail in Alabama.

Monday: — Segregation and the FEPC.)

In cities throughout the South, millions of dollars are being spent for Negro swimming pools, Negro recreation centers, hospitals, and other facilities. In Jackson, Miss., for example, the mayor points with pride to a new \$150,000 swimming pool for Negroes, a \$365,000 auditorium, a \$30,000 recreation center.

Jackson citizens also have endorsed a proposed \$8.5 million dollar bond issue for new schools, ago.

On the credit side, in the recent primary in South Carolina a Negro was candidate for Congress for the first time since Reconstruction Days. He stumped the state and spoke from the same platform with white candidates. This could not have happened in the South of 25 years ago.

In Columbia, capital of South Carolina, four Negroes were recently elected to the city Democratic executive committee.

One of the most militant organizations for bettering racial relations is the Southern Regional Council, established

TVA Bringing New Way of Life

Jones-Picayune

Interest in Economic Experi-

ment Is Worldwide

Ned. 8-2-50

(The TVA project has been called the greatest single economic development in the South since the War Between the States. The following article, 11th in a series of 12, tells of the role TVA is playing in "The New South."

Chapter XI

By MALCOLM JOHNSON

(INS Staff Correspondent)

To the people of the Tennessee valley the great TVA project is more than a system of dams and reservoirs harnessing the once turbulent Tennessee river. It represents to them a new way of life.

New Orleans, La.
Interest in TVA today is worldwide. Its success is hailed as an example of what a free nation can do to develop its resources for the benefit of all the people.

About six million persons visit TVA every year. It is said to run Hollywood and New York city a close race as an aspect of American life in which people of other countries are interested.

During the year ending in June, for example, TVA's visitors included the president of Brazil, nine members of the Amalgamated Engineers union of England, a farmer from South Africa, an economist from France, an agricultural economist from Haiti and a professor of political science from England.

See, Study, Marvel

They came to see, to study, and to marvel at TVA's accomplishments since it was established by the federal government in 1933.

The Tennessee valley authority, a government corporation, was set up for the primary purpose of developing a system of dams for flood control, navigation, and the generation of electric power.

This power is developed in a system of 29 major dams, 17 of which have been built by TVA since 1933. The power produced has in 16 years multiplied the power resources of the region many times for the benefit of farm, home and industry.

Its spokesmen emphasize that TVA's responsibility is to the entire region and that TVA, therefore, is the integrator of greater agricultural, industrial, and home development. Farm income has increased. Industry has grown of pricing electricity... . would bring about a great increase in availability of power. In 1946, power consumption, thus reducing the cost per unit while pro-

there were 2100 more manufacturing plants in the valley and these costs."

in the power service area than in 1933.

Gordon R. Clapp, chairman of the board of TVA, says that the system today is the largest single integrated system of its kind in the world. Last year it supplied 17 billion kilowatt hours of electricity.

This has all but revolutionized farm life in the valley. Rural electrification has really hit its stride since World War II. By the end of 1949, there were more than 461,000 rural consumers in the region.

The number of farmers served was more than 320,000 — more than 70 per cent of all farms in the region, as compared with 15,000 farms which had electric service in 1933.

Developed by Public

The entire area is being developed mainly by the people of the valley themselves in a sort of partnership with the TVA.

TVA's electricity, for instance, is distributed to the ultimate consumer by 145 municipalities and co-operatives, locally owned and controlled. Under contracts with TVA they buy the power wholesale and distribute it retail.

In addition to the power program, TVA has created a deep water navigation channel, enabling modern water transportation to develop on the Tennessee river.

The creation of numerous lakes by TVA has had an impact on tourist trade, making the area attractive for swimming, fishing and boating. Tourist expenditures are estimated at about \$175 million a year. Recreational facilities are being further developed.

More for Less

People of the valley today use more than four and a half times as much electricity as they did in 1933, and about 70 per cent more than the residential consumer in the United States. Clapp says they pay a little over 1.5 cent per KWH, or about half as much as the average cost for electric service in the homes of the US.

Clapp said:

"The basic reason for low rates homes and factories, "is helping in the valley today is that they to change freedom from a theory in the first place, into a fact."

(Thursday: The Future of the New South.)

TVA's development did not come without a struggle. Private power interests fought it. Opponents charged that it was an experiment in socialism, detrimental to private enterprise. But TVA's constitutionality was upheld after a long series of court fights.

Summing up the benefits of public ownership in the case of TVA, Clapp says:

"The consumers in the region have electricity which they did not have before, and a growing supply to keep pace with the growth of the region. They buy it at rates substantially lower than they were required to pay for it under private ownership and service. They have a more direct voice in determining the policies and practices in the management and operation of the distribution systems which serve their needs.

"The nation's taxpayers have, in TVA, a generating and transmission electric system which, judged by any reasonable standard, is a paying investment . . ."

Voluntary Choice

Clapp also emphasizes that this development of a publicly owned system has come about "through the free and voluntary choice of a majority of the people of the region" as expressed through their own electric co-operatives.

"I suggest," said Clapp at another point, "that the best way for the private utility companies to remain private is to show more enterprise."

Stillman Evans, publisher of the Nashville Tennessean, also paints TVA's benefits in glowing terms.

"TVA," says Evans, "is the biggest single development in the history of the South and among the greatest in the history of the nation."

Frank Ahlgren, editor of the Memphis Commercial Appeal, describes it as the greatest single economic development in the South since the War Between the States.

Clapp concludes that TVA, in bringing electric energy to farms,

agricultural, industrial, and home development. Farm income has increased. Industry has grown of pricing electricity... . would bring about a great increase in availability of power. In 1946, power consumption, thus reduc-

SOUTH BUILDS

Means More Plants

The south's petrochemical plants are supplying the northeast with large quantities of cheap chemical intermediates for manufacturing purposes, Mr. Soday pointed out.

"The industries consuming such chemicals are beginning to build plants in the southwest for the production of consumer goods for southern markets," he reported. "This trend will gain momentum within the next few years."

HUGE INDUSTRY
OUT OF OIL, GAS

46a
Petrochemical Plants

mon. 11-21-50
Growing Rapidly

Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 26

[Special]—The south has a major role in the country's industrial development because of the rapid expansion of its petrochemical industry, according to a report prepared for the Southern Association of Science and Industry.

"An attractive market for many finished products, such as paints, plastics, textiles, building materials and the like, already exists in the south. It is only a matter of time until the wasteful shipment of chemical intermediates north for production of such goods, and the subsequent shipment of the finished products south, will largely cease."

Since the end of World War II more capital has been invested in chemical plants along the Texas-Louisiana gulf coast than in any other area in the country, the report states, and the south's industrialization has proceeded at a rate of 43 per cent above that for the country as a whole.

Petrochemicals, which are derived from the vast supplies of petroleum and natural gas available in the south, are the bellwether of the country's chemical economy, according to Frank J. Soday, of the Lion Oil company, El Dorado, Ark., who submitted the report.

Produce 2 Million Tons

The petrochemical industry, Mr. Soday said, is producing 2 million tons of synthetic organic chemicals annually, exclusive of aromatics.

Sixty-two companies, operating 80 plants from Brownsville, Tex., to Lake Charles, La., are producing 125 organic and 50 inorganic chemicals, he revealed. Plant investment, he added, amounted to more than 750 million dollars this year and is expected to reach 1 billion 500 million by 1955, and these plants have 25,000 employees with yearly payroll of 100 million dollars.

Besides the petrochemical plants concentrated in the Gulf coast area, Mr. Soday said, there are others at El Dorado, Ark., producing ammonium nitrate and sulfuric acid; Yazoo City, Miss., producing ammonia; Gabe, Ky., and Saltville, Va., producing ethylene glycol and related chemicals.

Why The South Is Poor

The South is making progress, we like to remind ourselves. It is, but we cannot escape the fact that it is still the poorest section of the nation. Per capita income payments make that pretty clear.

In 1948 the per capita income payments to individuals for the whole continental United States averaged \$1,410. The Middle Eastern region showed the highest average—\$1,647. The figure for the Southeast was \$957, and for Alabama it was even below that—\$891. There were, in fact, only three other states in the Union with lower figures: Arkansas, Mississippi and South Carolina.

Why has our per capita income been so low? Why is the South poor? A good many people have offered explanations. An interesting recent study was that made by John L. Fulmer of the University of Virginia. Some of his findings were published recently in *The Southern Economic Journal* in an article entitled "Factors Influencing State per Capita Income Differentials." Let not the title discourage the reader; the author is just trying to find out why people in some states make more money than people in others.

Morn 3-29-50
Fulmer couldn't reckon on differences in resources as a factor in income differences because there are no suitable measurements available. So he sought the reasons for the differences in "the stage of economic development and the abilities of the people and in the extent of their participation in the economy of the respective states."

Four factors which tend to measure these differences were found: the percentage of the employed labor force occupied in agriculture; the educational level of the population; the percentage of the population classified as Negro; and the percentage of population employed.

The more people employed in agriculture, the less advanced the economy will be industrially. The educational level of the people and the percentage of Negro population reflect the ability of the labor force to take advantage of differential employment opportunities. With the Negro it is not so much a lack of training as it is discrimination and restriction against participation in the full range of economic opportunities. And the unemployed part of the population—children and the aged—depresses the per capita income of the employed group.

A series of mathematical tests showed

these four factors to be highly related to state per capita income differentials. Together they explained 89 per cent of the differences in state per capita income in the year studied—1940. The percentage of total population employed was the most important factor, and the percentage of Negro population the least.

The trend, as shown between 1929 and 1947, indicates a narrowing of income differences between the Southern states and the rest of the country. There was a widening of the differences during the beginning of the depression in that period but a narrowing during the emergence from depression.

The South's economic development is proceeding more rapidly than is that of some of the already highly developed regions. The region is gaining on the rest of the nation educationally; but it has a long way to go, and it is suggested that proposed federal legislation in aid of education would accelerate the tendency.

This trend seems to be continuing; a further narrowing of income differences is forecast. The writer says that "it appears that the future holds much promise for further gains in this respect, provided no important retrogression in the politics of the region occurs."

We are on the road to a wealthier South. And good politics will help the economic development along. May the trend continue.

Dobbins Cites Potentialities—

Hard-Hitting Group Is Urged

To Boost Southern Products

By FOSTER HALEY

islators, prominent farmers, state officials, and interested private

An urgent plea for creation of a hard-hitting, South-enriching organization to sell the world on Southern products was made here yesterday by W. O. Dobbins, di-

development.

Beginning today, Dobbins will start distributing an "enlightened" booklet called "Marketing of un-dreamed of opportunity-Southern Products" to many state leaders, newspaper editors and citizens.

is vice president of the National Association of State Planning and Calkins, director of the General Development Agencies.

"What the South needs is enthusiastic leadership" and "marketing alert, go-getting organization that marketing" as the most urgent needs will pick up the ball and run for the South's economic development," said Dobbins.

The South-promoting Dobbins places marketing ahead of everything else.

Dobbins, who is the immediate past president of the Southern

"California is full of organizations like the Raisin Growers Association, and they've done the Southern Marketing and Production Association" would have most magnificent job of selling in the world," Dobbins said.

"We ought to be ashamed of Marketing specialists would ourselves for not doing the same have to be hired to work with it," he said. "It's the selling end of

"If they can do it, we can do it that counts."

"Alabama could lift all the mortgages in the state with sweet potatoes and pecans."

Among those attending the Land Resources Advisory Committee meeting here this week

Dobbins said each product were:

would have to have its own association to push its goods into the national and world markets.

Price McLemore, a Waugh, Ala., farmer, chairman; Dr. Ralph Draughon, president of Alabama Polytechnic Institute at Auburn; Dr. John M. Gallalee, president of the University of Alabama.

Also C. J. Settles, Birmingham; George Wallace, Democratic nominee for the State Legislature from Barbour County; Col. Grey Henderson, Elmore County; State Senator F. G. Bridges, Notasulga; Dr. J. R. Morton, University of Alabama.

He cited the case of an Autauga County farmer, W. B. Dominick, who grossed \$22,000 on 100 acres of sweet potatoes last year and held back \$6,000 worth for seed. In 1945 Dominick made \$450 from five acres.

Dobbins' vigorous recommendation for the creation of a "Southern Marketing and Development Association" followed close on the heels of a meeting of the State Planning Board's Land Resources Advisory Committee.

The meeting was attended by two college presidents, state leg-

and W. B. Dominick, Autauga farmer, who spoke at the meet-

The Changing South—I—

Old Times In Dixie Are Being Fast Forgotten



CHARLEY CONNECTS—FOR KEEPS — Charley Maxwell, slugging Baron rightfielder, with his bride-to-be, Miss Ann Fulcher of Roanoke, Va., as they obtained a marriage license at the courthouse here this morning.

BY BEM PRICE

Associated Press Newsfeature Writer

ATLANTA, June 12 — There is a terrific ferment in the South today.

Thousands have been displaced from the land to crowd into the cities, while other thousands have flocked to the West and Midwest in search of the opportunity they couldn't find at home.

The Negro and the white man are still at odds over the South's traditional master-servant relationship.

Beneath this pyramid of tensions lie industrial and economic changes which when viewed as a whole, are nearly staggering.

On the one extreme are the urban intellectual groups demanding overnight change, while on the other are those who not only would maintain the status quo, but who really would prefer to go back a few years.

*Impact Of New Trends * Birmingham, Ala.*

THERE ARE WORLD PRESSURES which have wrecked the cotton economy of the Deep South.

And there are world pressures in which the South finds itself held up as an example of a nation which talks democracy, but refuses to grant full citizenship rights to nearly 10,000,000 people.

Throughout the region stand great islands of poverty and mass ignorance, marked in the cities by almost unbelievable slums and in the country by one-room schools, grey shacks, eroded land and unkempt farms.

This goes hand in hand with an ever rising level of income for dominant ideas: liberty, industry all the South's people and a consequent pressure for improvement and democracy. The ante bellum

into the region with its vast mineral, human and agricultural resources have poured millions of industrial dollars for new plants and its face against all three.

As a matter of self-preservation, the region has set out with conscious vigor to remake its agricultural establishment upon diversified lines.

The net result of all these pressures, internal and external, has been for a changing South; a progressing South if you like.

Tragedy Of Division

ONE OF THE GREAT tragedies of this changing South has been the division of its people, some-

A REPORT ON DIXIE

Old Dixie is moving right along with the times. Perhaps she is moving faster than even native Southerners realize.

Associated Press Writer Bem Price has made a tour of investigation through the Southern States. He has seen much he expected to see. And he has seen much that surprised him.

Writer Price has put his Southern tour on paper and what he has written will be of interest to every person living in the South. His observations will be presented in a series of 12 articles.

The first appears here. Watch for the remaining 11 in your BIRMINGHAM NEWS.

times unconsciously, over the role the Negro is to have in the new South.

There is division between white and Negro, between white and white, and between Negro and Negro.

One of the great sorrows of the South, said Sociologist Dr. Preston Valien, of Fisk University at Nashville, has been the lack of understanding between whites and Negroes.

Fast Forgotten

"The 19th century had three

"Not liberty; slavery! Not industry; plantation agriculture!

"Not democracy, a contrived sys-

tem of aristocratic rule! And in pointed out that by and large the pursuit of these false ideals, the white Southerner has no contact with the Negro save on a work hundred years." The ferment in the South today relation, thus the white simply is in no position to know of the Negro's intimate home life, his fears, his wants, his hopes and his ambitions.

The reverse is equally true. Dr. Valien continued, and without this knowledge there is intolerance.

Division Among Negroes

AT TUSKEGEE Institute, Alabama, Ernest Neal, director of the Rural Life Conference, remarked that, "It is very difficult to get the problems of the Negroes together.

"The intellectual Negro," Neal said, "has passed every test for first class citizenship. His problem no longer is a house, clothes and money. First class citizenship is about all he is interested in.

"But for the mass of Negroes, the problem still is enough food, a place to live and clothing.

"The advantaged Negro is more conscious of segregation than the mass. To the mass it isn't a question of whether he eats a meal in a white restaurant. He just wants a meal.

"The problem is to develop a psychology on the part of the Negroes to help find a solution and not just sit down and complain of injustices.

"We've all got to realize that the same thing that keeps the Negro from making money is the same thing that keeps the poor white from making money.

"The difference between the poor white and the Negro, as I see it, is that the white has nobody to fight his battles.

The Big Problem

"FUNDAMENTALLY, the basic problem of the South is too many people and not enough jobs."

Why all this turmoil in the South? The late Samuel Chiles Mitchell, professor of history at

Proper Perspective On Southern Problems

William Q. Lynch, Professor Emeritus, Indiana University, in The Bloomington, Ind.,

Star-Courier

regime proved to be long and difficult.

46a

IN ORDER TO UNDERSTAND the attitude of the South towards some of the problems that confront our country, it is necessary to keep certain important facts in mind. Negro slavery was for a considerable period an established institution in all of the British colonies along the Atlantic coast. Mainly because of climatic and soil conditions, slavery did not flourish in the colonies north of Maryland. The institution, under favorable conditions, grew and spread westward in the agricultural areas south of Pennsylvania. The slave-holding region of the United States eventually included all of the states from Pennsylvania and the Ohio River to the Gulf of Mexico plus Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, lying entirely beyond the Mississippi. Eleven slaveholding states (all save Delaware, Maryland, part of Virginia, Kentucky and Missouri) united to form the Confederate States of America. This Confederation fought for independence from 1861 to 1865.

W-38-50

NATURALLY, much sympathy for the Confederacy prevailed in the border states and this geographic belt contributed of its substance and man-power to both sides during the conflict. There was, indeed, even in the non-slaveholding states considerable opposition to the conquest of the South. On the other hand, there was more or less Union sentiment in particular geographic districts within the Confederacy, and other districts where there was not much interest in the plans of either side — rather a desire to be let alone.

Most of the warfare took place on the soil of the Confederate and border belt states. The destruction of property and the devastation that accompany war affected the South mainly, and it was the economic and social regime of the South that was demoralized by campaigning armies and the collapse of the Confederacy. The emancipation of slaves necessitated an attempt somehow to reconstruct the plantation system and to readjust the relations between the two races. To rebuild a society that included a vast number of newly freed colored people was something that absolutely required long years of patient, thoughtful effort. The first uncertain steps were taken in the midst of confusion. To make everything worse, there came the hasty enfranchisement of men just out of slavery by constitutional amendment, and the creation of new state governments according to congressional blue-prints. The carpetbag regime came to an end after a few years, but the road to a new economic and social

THE ROOTS of some of the current problems that are of interest to the South as well as to the rest of the country go back to the slow climb that followed 1876, to the carpetbag period, to the military struggle of the eighteen-sixties and to the period of slavery. None of this can be ignored. There is danger, however, that some phases of past history may receive too much attention, which will greatly interfere with the solution of problems that grow out of comparatively new conditions.

Northern leaders anxious to solve pressing problems of today should be very considerate of the forces that grow out of the peculiar history of the South. Southern leaders with equal need to participate in the solution of new and pressing problems should not permit themselves to be too greatly influenced by past hardships and grievances. The South has at last become strong and is rapidly growing stronger. Able Southern leaders have open to them wonderful opportunities to align themselves with able Northern leaders which they cannot afford to miss. They must not miss them for the sake of our country's future, nor for the sake of the South, conservative economic leaders of the South to the contrary notwithstanding.

Opportunities Beckon To The South

William O. Lynch, Professor Emeritus, Indiana University, In The Bloomington, Ind., Star-Courier

Advertiser

LAST week, I noted the fact that the South has at last become strong and rising set-up. That her strength is increasing rapidly. It is too late for leadership to come from those elements of the South that continue to think and act as if conditions were such that her attitude towards prosperity. It disturbs me, however, to notice how many reactionaries the present suffering from an inferiority complex, youthful and vigorous South sends to Congress to vote with Northern reactionaries. I am happy to observe the accomplishments of Southerners in bringing about better relations between the races, in improving the educational systems of production, growing towns and cities, and therefore, with the means to improve her social welfare of the masses. I am puzzled over such changes are taking place at an accelerated pace. At the same time, when welfare measures that come before Congress are defeated. I am alarmed so long that they do not realize what need for selling the South to the nation Southern conservative elements are lining up with Northern conservatives, while that so many Southerners, who should be grieved, seem gratified at the defeat of Northern liberals.

Montgomery, Ala.

7-21-50

THIS is all natural enough perhaps, but since the expansion of industry, bank-through her remarkable economic transition and trade has come much later in the formation, should soon exhibit a marked swing away from conservatism. I feel have been too much to expect that the opportunity is open to the South, South would avoid many of the mistakes by becoming more liberal, to play a great role in our country and the world in the the economic system of the North. Nevertheless, the views of the economic leaders of the North have very generally become the views of Southern economic leaders, and it has come about that one can hardly discover any difference between meetings of Southern businessmen of any kind to make the most of what it has are classification and meetings of similar groups of Northern businessmen. As a result, a cloud in the sky for the South is Reserve Bank of Atlanta. It reprinted that relies on others to process and distribute our products. And many of the industries that process Southern products look only to local markets, with no widespread interest in the potentialities of national or international markets.

Northern leaders, liberals as well as conservatives, should give very careful consideration to the forces that grow out of the peculiar history of the South. Leaders of the South, conservatives as well as liberals, with equal need to participate in the solution of new and pressing problems that confront South and North alike, should not permit them-of substantial advances, we are so far selves to be too greatly influenced by conditions that are a hang-over from an earlier regime that long since passed into history. The truly wise leaders of any country in any era realize that solutions of old problems that once sufficed must sometimes be thrown overboard with the coming of a new age and a new regime. The changing South, because of the swiftness and complexity of the changes themselves, will be sure to abandon solutions that her people have long had considerable faith in, regardless of elements

Advertiser

7-29-50

On the asset side we are credited with the contrast in the marketing job on an abundance of poorly used resources; Southern pecans and California walnuts, some pockets of capital more than we suspect; and a people fundamentally as able as any to be found anywhere." *Ala.* Virginia, we are reminded, produces marvelous Smithfield hams, but the rest of the country rarely sees them: "If

As to the needs: The first requisite is California produced Smithfield hams, fire more promising leaders with en-they do now."

The South, of course, cannot change development of the Southern region by overnight from an agricultural to an industrial and trading economy, full-building up industry and trade."

We are reminded that Southern leaders go North and West and do great more experienced areas. That we are on things. But by no means all the talent our way should not cause complacency, moves out: "Somehow the latent talents or make us fail to appreciate intelligent social and educational conditions. More that there are so many fine substantial of those who remain must be released." and friendly criticism.

For Southern people have had so little Calkins sounded a hopeful note on the need for selling the South to the nation as a whole: "The rest of the country is

of a courageous and outstanding leader Calkins emphasized that the South fed up with discouraging attacks that like Senator Pepper by a little man using cheap methods of campaigning. I believe that the South, while passing destiny depends primarily on its own give the impression that the South is people: "Southern people alone can or hopeless. It will welcome news of what will make Southerners prosperous. Out-is really being done to carry the South siders may help. They can be induced forward. . . Show the world what is to contribute capital and know-how and really being done to remedy the cause other forms of assistance, but funda-mentally what the South reaps it first come less of a popular fad."

must sow, and what it does not sow itself it will not reap."

Some Friendly Criticism

Some of the things the South needs to do to make the most of what it has are given in a publication of the Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta. It reprinted an address by Robert D. Calkins, Director, General Education Board, on Marketing Southern Products.

It is widely recognized that the South is going places, standing at the beginning just the point Calkins makes; in spite of the peculiar history of the South. Leaders of the South, conservatives as well as liberals, with equal need to participate in the solution of new and pressing problems that confront South and North alike, should not permit them-of substantial advances, we are so far selves to be too greatly influenced by merely on the threshold. There is still plenty to do.

Montgomery, Ala.

7-29-50

The South, Calkins says, is sacrificing today over \$20 billion a year for being abreast of the rest of the country, in-ness and complexity of the changes them-selves, will be sure to abandon solutions which would be at least 50 pct. higher than they are today."

"In a sense," Calkins declared, "too many Southern firms having something to sell are saying, in effect, 'Sure, we have a good product. Why don't you find out about it, come down here and buy it?'" We are reminded that if New England and the Midwest had followed such "low-pressure" sales methods they would never have gotten where they are.

Another handicap cited in the market-ing of Southern products is the frequent irregular quality, irregular and unde-bendable supply. Attention is called to

the South as Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, the Virginias, Maryland, Delaware, the District of Columbia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas and Oklahoma.

Those states bordering the Atlantic and Gulf, including Georgia, Florida, the Carolinas and Virginias, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia made the greatest gain, 18 per cent, in population of all Southern states between 1940 and 1950, with the west South Central—Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas—next with a 10.8 per cent rise, and the remainder a 6 per cent advance.

South Is Still Country's Most Populous Region

ATLANTA — (AP) — Despite the many migrations westward in the past 100 years, the South is still the most populous region in the country, the Atlanta regional office of the U. S. Department of Commerce reported Wednesday.

Preliminary returns from the 1950 census showed that on April 1 of this year there were 46,931,354 persons living in the South compared with 19,412,227 in the West, 44,229,763 in the North Central, and 39,282,248 in the Northeast.

Merrill C. Lofton, Commerce Department regional director made the analysis. Since 1940 the gain in the South has been 12.6 per cent, somewhat above the increases of 10.2 per cent in the North Central region and 9.8 per cent in the Northeast, just slightly below the 13.8 per cent rise for all states in the nation. Much of the phenomenal 39.5 per cent gain taking place in the West in the 10-year period. The Census Bureau has defined

DIXIE'S ECONOMIC PROGRESS HAILED

Times-Picayune

How Region Became 'No. 1'

Opportunity' Told

Mon. 8-7-50

By IRWIN SAFCHIK

(INS Staff Correspondent)

Atlanta, Aug. 6—How the South became the "nation's No. 1 economic opportunity" through 50 years of record-breaking progress was told here by the Southern Association of Science and Industry.

New Orleans

The association, which co-ordinates the many efforts to convert the potential into something more than an "opportunity," under his strongest hopes for the future, presented to the association's 10th annual meeting at Charleston, S. C., on May 1 and 2.

One speaker said the "industrial development of the South has been one of the most noteworthy movements in the history of the world."

Another — South Carolina Gov. J. Strom Thurmond — declared:

"The truth is that the South is leading the nation in the march of progress."

"The South as a whole has never known such a general healthy condition in nearly every line of activity," according to a committee report.

Cites Reasons for Gains

Richard W. Wirt, assistant vice-president of the Southern Railway System, had a ready answer for the obvious question: "How come?" He said "no section is better adapted to the manufacturing industry than the South." He also credited transportation with the facts that:

The number of manufacturing establishments in the South increased more than twice as fast as it did in the rest of the country;

The number of employees nearly tripled; their salaries went up more than 2000 per cent.

Edward A. Wayne, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Richmond, listed the South's "material wealth." He included natural resources, people, capital, markets, transportation and "ideas!"

The need for further improvements were stressed by Dr. E. C. Nance, president of the Uni-

versity of Tampa, Fla. He said "we need a better and wider understanding of our financial and industrial potentialities."

Better Education Urged

Dr. Nance said the South must overcome its "inertia" and "psychological depression." He also pointed to the necessity for better education, increases in charitable and religious contributions and a better balance in the way we spend our money.

The university president pointed happily to the fact that more money goes for things like soap, beauty treatments, recreation, tobacco and alcohol than for education; more for horse-racing than for public education.

It is on the wealth of the South than Dr. Nance bases some of his strongest hopes for the future. In 50 years, he estimates, it was multiplied about 15 times.

Gov. Thurmond, who began his address with the observation that the "South is leading in the march of progress," concluded:

"The South is moving forward steadily and surely toward that desirable balance of agriculture and industry which will enable us to enjoy happier, healthier and more productive lives."

New Orleans

Montgomery — Cottonseed and peanut oil processing show sharp seasonal gains; other changes slight. Government orders to boost lumber and wood products; seasonal expansion scheduled for fertilizer, trade, service. Scheduled construction declines may be aggravated by material shortages.

New Orleans

Birmingham Lists

Small Labor Surplus

Washington, Nov. 7 (AP)—Employment is booming in the South with indications of an even tighter labor market.

Labor Department figures for September show six Southern states, led by Texas, with one or more areas with a "tight or balanced labor supply." Unemployment is under 3 per cent in these areas.

They are:

Arkansas, Little Rock; Florida, Jacksonville; Georgia, Athens, Columbus and Macon; North Carolina, Charlotte; Texas, Austin, Dallas, El Paso, San Antonio and Waco, and Virginia, Richmond.

Labor Surplus

The figures show only two Southern areas where there is a "substantial labor surplus" with unemployment ranging from 7 to 11.9 per cent. They are Beaumont-Port

Arthur, Tex., and Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

Areas with a "moderate labor surplus" — with unemployment ranging from 5 to 6.9 per cent — are Mobile, Montgomery, Tampa-St. Petersburg, Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Baltimore, Asheville, Charleston, Knoxville and Nashville.

There is a "slight labor surplus" with unemployment ranging from 3 to 4.9 per cent in Birmingham, Miami, Augusta, Savannah, Louisville, Jackson, Durham, Raleigh, Columbia, Chattanooga, Memphis, Corpus Christi, Fort Worth, Galveston, Houston, Norfolk-Portsmouth and Roanoke.

Reasons Given

The Labor Department offered these reasons for labor conditions in the various areas where figures were compiled:

Alabama:

Birmingham—End of disputes, expansion in transportation and equipment, foundries, construction and trade largely responsible for employment gains and unemployment drop. Large order backlog and new defense contracts to boost transportation equipment, fabricated metals.

Mobile—Large employment gain in important ship repair dominates rise. Government work also up markedly; lesser gains in most other industries. Unemployment down one-third. Employment outlook uncertain depending on ship repair contracts. Shortage of skilled aircraft workers for government installations anticipated.

Montgomery — Cottonseed and peanut oil processing show sharp seasonal gains; other changes slight. Government orders to boost lumber and wood products; seasonal expansion scheduled for fertilizer, trade, service. Scheduled construction declines may be aggravated by material shortages.

SEARS TO STRESS DIXIE'S PROGRESS

Retail stores of Sears, Roebuck and Company in 10 Southern states will participate in a Dixie Progress Celebration from Thursday through Oct. 23, M. M. Kramer, Sears' local manager, announced Tuesday.

The local observance, Kramer said, will be marked by a 10-day sale featuring products made in the South and especially those manufactured in Louisiana.

In 1949, Sears purchased \$2,357,000 worth of merchandise from manufacturers in this state, Kramer said. A total of 183 firms in 24 cities and towns shared in the expenditure, he added.

"We know that locating our sources of supply as close to our

Bright Future Is Assured South Looking At The South

Potential Industrial Center
of US, Says Ivey

(This concluding article in Malcolm Johnson's series on "The New South" discusses the future of America's Southland.)

CHAPTER XII (CONCLUSION)

By MALCOLM JOHNSON

(INS Staff Correspondent)

In 1938 a presidential committee described the South as "the nation's economic problem No. 1."

Today enthusiasts, looking ahead, hail the South as "the nation's economic opportunity No. 1."

They base their optimism on the record of progress within the last 10 years, affecting all phases of life in the South. And they feel that the future holds almost limitless possibilities.

The South is well on the way to achieving economic independence. It is expanding industrially. It is developing an increasingly attractive market within its own region. It is bringing new techniques to agriculture.

Where industrial New England is declining, the south is growing. It is rich in as yet untapped resources, human and material.

Its forests are making the South a great wood products center. Its climate, farmlands and minerals are opening new vistas of opportunity.

'Possibilities Limitless'

Dr. John Ivey, director of the board of control for Southern regional education, envisions the South of the future as the potential industrial center of America.

"The possibilities are limitless," said Ivey. "Industry in the Middle South development the North and Middle West is program is the New Orleans Public Utility Service, Inc. Speaking of the importance of the port of New Orleans in the South's economic advancement, J. M. Jennings Jr., of that company pointed out that it is the second port in the US

(New York is the first) in the value of export and import trade. Such a transition would affect the type of community housing. It is estimated, Jennings said, that 70 cents of every dollar spent in New Orleans can be

He sees the trend of decentralized industry in the South as continuing. Thus the South will avoid the evils of greatly centralized industries such as exist in the big cities of the North.

The whole pattern of life in the South already is changing. These changes will continue, in Ivey's view, as the South of the future and from Canada to the Gulf of Mexico."

Other cities and sections of the South are promoting progress through various forward-looking schemes. In Birmingham, Ala.,

No. future is painted by the Middle South area development pro-tee of 100 business men organ-

ized by four individual electric utilities to publicize the advantages of the three Mid-

dle South states—Louisiana, Ark-Lee, Negro business leader and

ansas and Mississippi. In Memphis, Tenn., George W. author, sees evidence of further improvement in racial democra-

The broad purpose of this campaign is to stimulate the economic relations to

ic development of the area by the rest of the nation can be re- promoting industry, commerce adjusted."

"In the past," says Lee, an eloquent spokesman for his race, "the poor whites have fought the poor blacks for the right to

scrape the sides of the bottom of the economic pot."

The work is typical of the spirit of the New South. That spirit was reflected by two young men Lee said:

in Mississippi who work for the state agriculture and industry board.

Discussing the problems facing the South, the young men looked at each other, grinned and said:

"Hell, we haven't got sense to the minimum, without sacri-

enough to know we can't do anything. We are just dumb enough spect.

to think that any problem we have can be solved somehow. Our idea is to go ahead and tack-

South who are standing up for justice of human relationship,

and the way will be blazed to-

wards gentle improvement."

New Orleans Gateway

"The commerce that funnels through the port of New Orleans," said Jennings, "comes from the

midcontinent region, one of the

world's greatest producing

bases its economy on water pow-

er and the use of agricultural

products as the substance of in-

dustry."

Something of the same bright

future is painted by the Middle

area development pro-tee of 100 business men organ-

ized by four individual electric utilities to publicize the

advantages of the three Mid-

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By HODDING CARTER

When Representative Lanham

swung on the secretary of the Civil

Rights Congress, he did just what

that organization wanted him to do.

Jackson, Miss.

struggle between two irreconcilable concepts to take much notice of personal expression of antagonisms, even when an American Congressman is a participant.

But there is one area of Con-

gressional behavior which is of vital concern to ourselves because of

its effect upon skeptical Asiatics.

That is the action which the Sen-

ate will take regarding statehood

for Hawaii. Alaska presents no ra-

cial issue; but 700,000 of the citi-

zens of Hawaii have Asiatic or

Polynesian blood. And it is no se-

cret that some of our Senators have

objected to statehood for Hawaii

because they doubt the potential

citizenship and even the loyalty of

citizens of Asiatic origin. They for-

get the fighting record of the Nisei,

the wartime patriotism of Ameri-

cans of all races, and the fact that

subversive activity is no less dif-

ficult in a territory than in a state.

And they forget also that such at-

titudes do provide powerful wea-

pons for our enemies, at a time

when the appeal to race is the

strongest which world Communism

is making.

THE DEEP SOUTH

Suit to End Racial Segregation

in the Schools Draws Fire

Atlanta, Ga.

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

ATLANTA, Sept. 13.—A suit

filed in the Federal district court

here demanding an end to racial

segregation in Atlanta's public

schools drew region-wide attention

this week.

The action brought by about 200

Negro school children and their

parents, marked the first time that

the South's traditional school se-

gregation laws had been thus at-

tacked in a major city.

A similar anti-segregation suit

has been filed in Clarendon County,

S. C. But the Atlanta case proba-

bly will be pushed ahead of that one

and might conceivably be lit off

more lightly than he deserves.

A great many people are dis-

turbed because of the propaganda

value to world Communism of such

incidents as these. Certainly they

are welcomed by the Communists,

and certainly, too, they do harm

to the cause of democracy; but it is

probably that we exaggerate their

ill effects. The world today is

scarcely going to take more than

momentary notice of a minor fra-

cas in Congress. The peoples of

Asia, whom the Soviet is attempt-

ing to turn into implacable enemies

of the United States, are not going

to be won over by such incidents

even if they hear of them. Friend

and foe, we are all too absorbed

by the immensity of the world

usage of separate schools for Negroes and whites is unconstitutional in the South and must cease forthwith. The Atlanta Constitution stated in editorially that by filing the suit in the face of the Atlanta school system's repeated assertion that its ultimate aim is full equalization of facilities, though separate, the Negroes have succeeded in alienat-

The Newest South

Through many years now, much has been said and written about "The New South"—and with good reason. For since the end of the era of "The Old South," change has been marked and rapid in this region. There have been, in fact, many new Souths. In numerous respects change and development have been most pronounced of all in the last decade—a time of unprecedented economic expansion under the stimulus of war, reconversion and renewed conflict, heightened peril. It is "The Newest South" which now is experiencing such spectacular advances in its economic and social life.

"Spectacular" is not too strong a word for this progress, although at the same time it should be emphasized that it is also solid and substantial.

The industrial diversification and growth that have come in recent years to the Birmingham district, for example, are making for a new level of material welfare and opportunity for our people. It is of particular significance that there is to be a considerable early expansion of T. C. I. steel production facilities, with high-grade imported ore to be combined with local ore in increasing output. *10-15-50*

This emphasizes that this district's development as a steel center is not being based simply on the raw resources to be found here, great as they are. More steel should mean still more industries using steel.

In many other cities and towns of the South significant development is proceeding.

Visitors to the great Coosa River newsprint mill, now in its first year of production, are deeply impressed by this manifestation of the vast economic evolution now so rapidly proceeding.

They see truck loads of logs coming in from the woods swiftly transformed before their eyes into newsprint and basic stock for the manufacture of other kinds of paper products. It provides a vivid demonstration of the new jobs, new markets, new opportunities that are being created. More paper mills will be built in the South. The scientific growing of timber will increase. This and many other industries are contributing to better living for millions of our people.

Such evolution is a reciprocal process. More jobs, better jobs, make for educational and cultural progress, which in turn can accelerate new economic growth. How can we keep it all moving forward—soundly and steadily? That is the inevitable concern of all who look with high hope on this remark-

able transformation.

They see a vision of a South freed from the poverty which through generations has afflicted so large a percentage of its people. They are inspired by a new conception of how that economic foundation which is so important to the protection and the growth of freedom can be made stronger.

Men with good jobs are not interested in giving up their liberties in return for the promise of a greater security. Opportunity, work and freedom are the security that most men really want.

This Newest South is a frontier of the continuing struggle for an ongoing and progressive freedom amid the heightened opportunities and perils of this age.

Here in this region we can get new understanding of how there could be continuing victory in an ever-continuing struggle for liberty.

* * *

Maintaining, strengthening and extending such progress is an inescapable, major challenge.

Of course the fact should be faced that the unprecedented expansion which has come to the United States in recent years was set in motion largely by the tremendous and urgent demands of world war. Now a lesser conflict and a huge program of defense have given renewed stimulus to our economy. In the years immediately ahead it seems likely that enormous defense expenditures will continue to provide impetus to our economy.

But even now we should be thinking about how our economic evolution under freedom can be carried forward without the factor of such heavy military outlays.

Surely it is to be hoped that a collective security can be achieved that will provide for an effective reduction and control of armies and armaments. When that happy day comes, enterprise and initiative and vision will be facing a challenge to find ways to still greater expansion and development of our processes of production and distribution.

Not all the new progress which would be the essential objective under such conditions would be in the realm of industrial and commercial activities. Social, educational, cultural and civic advance would go along with such new steps forward.

But under our system of freedom a vigorous, expanding industrial and business structure would be imperative. New undertakings of many sorts, contributing to the well-being and the pleasure of mankind, would be needed. Improvements would be called for in innumerable fa-

miliar lines of human activity. Investment would be required on a scale hitherto unknown.

* * *

That would mean that favorable conditions for investment and initiative would be of fundamental importance. Obviously if conditions of taxation and restraint prevailed which unduly discouraged new ventures, the problem of maintaining a healthy, growing system of freedom would be dangerously intensified.

Then, too, we would face again that basic problem of maintaining purchasing power and distributing earnings in such a way as to sustain adequate demand for our production and adequate new initiative and investment.

These are some of the obvious aspects of the task the free people of this nation will confront when a more peaceful world is established and the opportunity is confronted to apply the far greater productive powers of this day to the building of a happier, safer and better world for all men.

Here in Birmingham and all about us in the South we are being given indications of the still greater things that could be if only a stable peace can be achieved.

It is the responsibility of all free men to be doing their utmost to prepare to take full advantage of these still greater possibilities ahead.

Elliston Heights, -Memphis, Tennessee

46a 1950

Tennessee

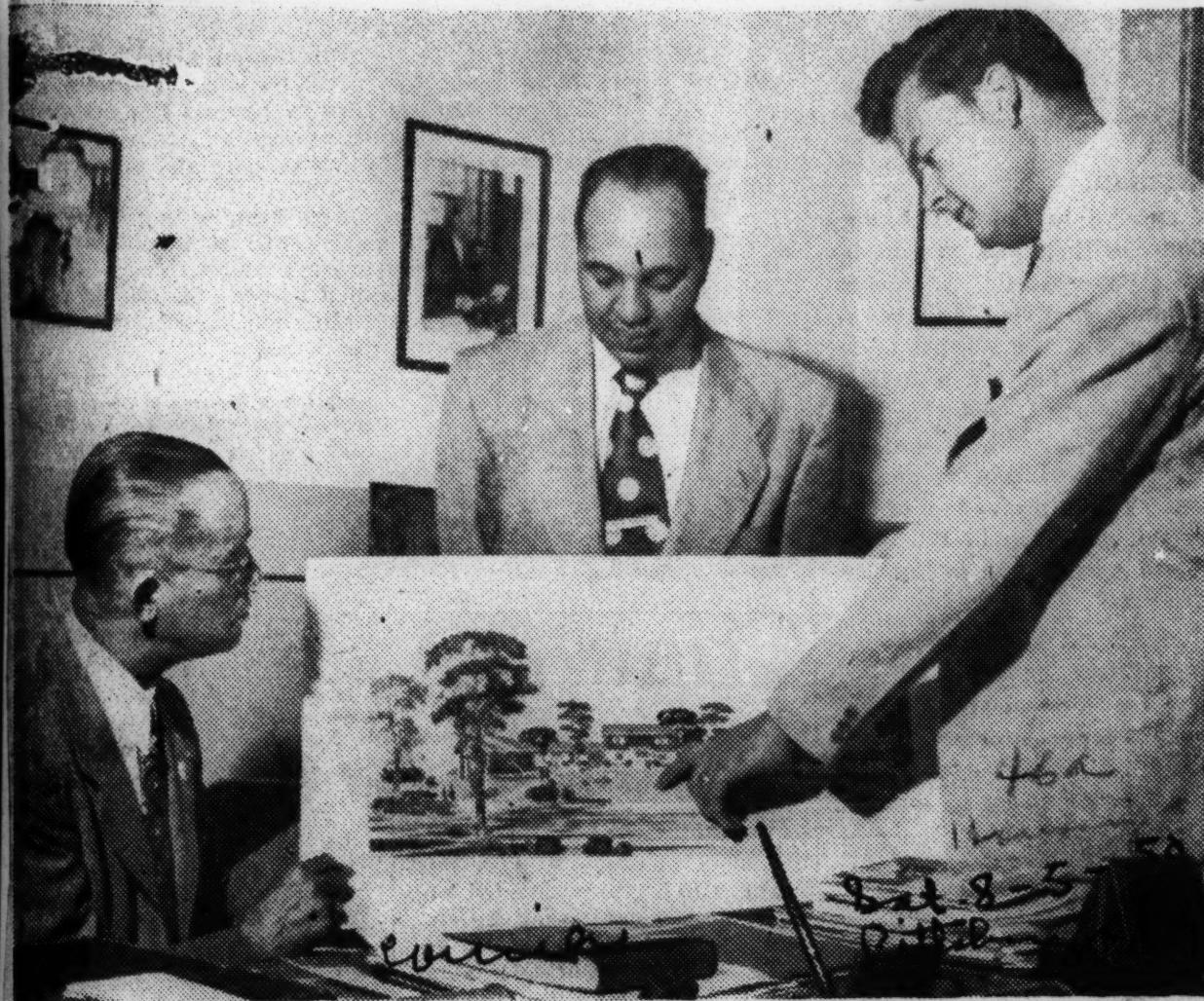
2 Negro Concerns to Give
Loans for Negro Housing

WASHINGTON, July 29 (AP).—
All mortgages insured in connection with a \$1,200,000 development of 210 homes for Negroes in Memphis will be purchased by two Negro insurance companies, the Federal Housing Administration said today.

The homes will be built in the Elliston Heights subdivision for Negro occupancy, priced to sell at from \$5,900 to \$6,050 each, the F. H. A. said.

The Universal Life Insurance Company, of Memphis, and the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Durham, N. C., will purchase the mortgages, the F. H. A. said, describing them as "two of the nation's outstanding Negro insurance companies."

Tennessee - (Housing)



To Spend \$ Million— Officials of the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company, Durham, N. C., have announced plans to invest \$1,171,410 in housing developments in Durham and Memphis. Looking over plans for one of

the projects are, left to right, E. R. Merrick, treasurer and N. C. Mutual vice president; J. S. Stewart, secretary-treasurer of the Mutual Building and Loan Company, and W. E. Witt, head of the company that will construct the homes.—Rivera Photo.

North Carolina Mutual and Universal Life

Two Insurance Companies Financing Memphis Project

46a **Memphis**
WASHINGTON—The Federal Housing Administration has announced that all of the mortgages insured in connection with the construction of the Elliston Heights subdivision in Memphis, Tenn., will be purchased by two of the nation's outstanding insurance companies, the Universal Life Insurance Company in Memphis and the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company of Durham.

The attractive project, which will consist of 210 individual homes, will be one of the finest housing developments in the

ture windows, and will be heated by a central plant.

The project, a \$1,200,000 development, is financed through FHA. The FHA Land Planning Division assisted in laying out the subdivision.

Developers are Charles Freeburg and Nelson Freeburg of Freeburg Bros., and William (Bill) Reid, with Continental Mortgage Co., which is financing the subdivision.

South that is available for Negro occupancy and will feature prices ranging from \$5,900 to \$6,050. The two-bedroom houses will be complete with all-steel kitchens, steel casement and picture windows, and will be heated by a central plant.

\$1,200,000 FHA Housing Loan

North Carolina Mutual Insurance Co. Universal Life Insurance Company

Southern Housing Company with Dr. J. E. Walker, president of W. C. Mason Jr., president, is the Universal Life Insurance Company, is credited with arousing much of the initial community interest that made this subdivision possible. It is expected that construction will be completed in October of this year.

The homes will be constructed of a variety of materials including cedar shingles, redwood siding, wood and kiln-dried pine. They will be of ranch style types, having been completed in some dinettes in some.

2 Negro Firms In \$1200,000 Deal

Tage Blues 8-3-50
Jacksonville
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2—A total of \$1,200,000 in

property mortgages have been sold to two outstanding Negro insurance companies, Universal Life Insurance Company, of Memphis, and the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Durham, N. C., it was announced today by the Federal Housing Administration.

The mortgages, financed through the FHA, were issued on a new Negro development, the Elliston Heights Subdivision, in Memphis.

The project will consist of 210 individual homes. It will be one of the finest housing developments in the South available to Negroes. Home will be priced from \$5900 to \$6050. The two bedroom houses will be complete with all steel kitchens, steel casement and picture windows, and will be heated by a central plant.

Developers are Charles Freeburg and Nelson Freeburg of Freeburg Bros., and William (Bill) Reid, with Continental Mortgage Co., which is financing the subdivision. The Southern Housing Co., with W. C. Mason Jr., president, is doing the building.

The homes will be constructed of a variety of materials including cedar shingles, redwood siding, wood and kiln-dried pine. They will be of ranch style types, having been completed in some dinettes in some. Other features of the subdivision, located near Lincoln Park for Negroes, will be the wind-

curbs and gutters. The homes will be on landscaped lots, with trees and driveways.

Dr. J. E. Walker, President of the Universal Life Insurance Company, is credited with arousing much of the initial community interest that made this subdivision possible. It is expected that construction will be completed in October.

Take Over Big Project From FHA

Aug. 5-50
WASHINGTON Two of the nation's outstanding Negro insurance companies, the Universal Life Insurance Company of Memphis, Tenn., and the North Carolina Mutual Insurance Company in Durham, will purchase all of the mortgages insured by the Federal Housing Administration in connection with the \$1,200,000 Elliston Heights subdivision to be constructed in Memphis, the FHA announced here.

The project, to consist of 210 individual homes, will be one of the finest housing developments in the South available for Negro occupancy. Prices for the individual units will range from \$5900 to \$6050.

Walker Praised

Dr. J. E. Walker, president of the Universal Life Insurance Company, is credited with arousing much of the initial community interest that made this subdivision possible according to FHA. The two bedroom ranch style houses, complete with steel kitchens, steel casements and picture windows, and heated by a central plant will be ready for occupancy in October of this year.

The project, located near Lincoln Park in Memphis, is being developed by Charles and Nelson Freeburg, of Freeburg Bros., and William Reid of the Continental Mortgage Company. The whole subdivision is financed through the FHA.

\$191,000 Put Morning news As Mains Cost Tue, 3-14-58 To Negro Units

By DOROTHEA LYLE

City officials said Monday it would cost the city about \$191,000 to bring water and sanitary sewer connections to a proposed Negro housing community off Harry Hines Boulevard.

City Mgr. Charles Ford said the report will go to the City Council Tuesday.

The Council asked for the cost the city to build a Negro community after five Dallas builders ty. Negro leaders, while expressing by private industry.

last week requested the utilities appreciation for the City Council's and said they had in mind a 2,200-interest, turned down the Pelt pro-

mended as the most likely spot in building business—that actual con-

Road, the Trinity River east levee and the Chicago, Rock Island & Gulf Railroad.

Water mains to the property would cost about \$21,000, Ford said, and it would cost another \$170,000 to put in adequate force-type sani-

tary sewers.

An 8-inch water main connecting with a large 36-inch main on Harry Hines could be run down Record Crossing Road to Westmoreland if the Council decides to okay the builders' request, Ford said.

Because of the high pressure in the Harry Hines main, Ford said he believed an 8-inch main would be sufficient for immediate development. Within the next two years, a big 24-inch main is being planned for Westmoreland, which cuts through the property, Ford said. That project would take care of future growth of the area.

The sanitary sewer system could be connected with the big East Bank Interceptor sewer off Harry Hines. It would extend west some distance, then branch off into two parts, one section going north and the other going south. A pumping station would have to be installed at the end of these two branches.

Street paving and utilities inside the development would have to be on the same basis as any new subdivision in Dallas—builders would

stand a prorata cots of the im- provements.

George A. Jackson, one of the five builders, said Monday some of meeting that the corporation would be financed by private capital, and his group will appear before the City Council Tuesday to explain he said the plan already had the support of many leading citizens of the project in detail.

The proposed site is part of a Dallas, 3,000-acre tract that City Councilman Roland Pelt recently recom-

mended as the most likely spot in building business—that actual construction of homes would be done

"The purpose of such a corpora- tion would be to find sites, which would be held only temporarily. The corporation would

Later, the city withdrew from be in the nature of a nonprofit holding organization."

That is, the corporation would buy up land which it considered suitable for Negro home develop-

ment and hold it until private de-

velopers bought it.

Any profits which might accrue to the corporation, Crossman said, would be spent to develop parks and recreation centers for the new Negro neighborhoods.

Crossman said the incorporators would be a group of Dallas citizens and that application for a state charter would be made as soon as legal instruments were drawn, probably within a few weeks.

He said the plan had the blessing of a number of Dallas civic leaders concerned over the critical shortage of Negro homes here.

Members of the Dallas Inter- racial Committee agreed that lack of housing is a fundamental cause of racial problems in Dallas. Chair- man M. J. Norrell said after the meeting.

Much of the discussion centered on the recent Negro housing sur- vey made by the Dallas Chamber of Commerce and the Dallas Citi- zens Council.

Norrell said that subcommittees would be appointed soon to study the various race problems in detail.

NEGRO HOUSING PLAN APPROVED

A proposed nonprofit corporation's first gathering since the organization meeting.

Jerome K. Crossman, a member of the committee, made the proposal at the committee's meeting in the chamber of commerce board room.

Crossman explained after the meeting that the corporation would be financed by private capital, and his group will appear before the City Council Tuesday to explain he said the plan already had the support of many leading citizens of the project in detail.

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Norrell said that subcommittees would be appointed soon to study the various race problems in detail.

300 Negroes Expected to Protest Units

Three hundred Negroes are ex- pected to tell the City Council Tues- day they don't want to lose their homes to a new public hous- ing unit for Negroes.

The Negroes are homeowners in the southeastern part of the city near the Frazier Courts project at Hatcher and Spring.

A plan by the Dallas Housing Authority to add 300 units to Frazier Courts would force homeowners there now to move. The plan is still not definite.

One hundred and fifty of the Negroes met Tuesday night in their second get-together to block the Authority's plan.

The move they mapped Tuesday was that of a petition to the City Council.

The Rev. R. L. Parish of the True Lee Baptist Church, 3011 Troy, pre- sided at the meeting at the church.

He said all homeowners in the area, numbering 300, have told him they would sign a petition to the Council.

"We have many persons out here," said Parish, "who have worked hard for their homes. If they move, they can go nowhere except places where there has been bombing."

The pastor referred to an area in South Dallas where six homes were sold or offered for sale to Negroes have been bombed since February.

Parish said the area's families would ask that the Authority consider building on a 44-acre tract just east of where they live, ex- tending from the Texas and Pacific tracks south to Hatcher Street.

"The area is vacant and the city has approved it for drainage," he said.

J. L. Stephenson, housing authority chief, has said that a definite site had not yet been announced in the area. But he did say the authority was contemplating adding the units to Frazier Courts.

Negro Housing

Not long ago it was being said that "simply nothing can be done about West Dallas except over a long period of years." But now something is being done with the accent on "now."

There is another problem that can be tackled effectively if we people of Dallas have the will to do so. It is the matter of Negro housing. Specifically, it is a matter of giving the Negroes a decent location, or locations, in which to build homes.

The South Dallas people can not be blamed for protesting to the City Council about the steady infiltration of Negro families into that area. It upsets community uses. That's a fact. We might as well be realistic about it.

Neither can the Negroes be blamed for infiltrating. Just imagine yourself a Negro and drive around the city looking for a decent place to settle down. You'll understand.

There is no reason why Dallas could not develop a Negro housing project of which both whites and Negroes would be proud. It is one of our biggest problems. We can solve it if we will.

Bids Asked on 300 Negro Housing Units

Dallas Housing Authority Saturday asked for contractors' bids to build 300 public housing apartments to house an estimated 1,200 Negroes as an addition to Frazier Courts in South Dallas.

First units of the new project are expected to be ready for occupancy in six months, and the entire addition finished in a year.

The 22-acre site across Hatcher Street from Frazier Courts is bounded by Spring Avenue, Hatcher and the T&P and Belt Line Railroads. The 300 units are the first of a number of dwellings DHA is planning to help relieve the critical housing shortage among Dallas' Negro population.

11-13-50

The new project will be operated jointly with Frazier Courts, which has 250 public housing apartments for Negroes.

Bids will be opened Feb. 6 at 2 p.m. at DHA offices, 2525 Lucas Drive. DHA Executive Director J. L. Stephenson said the DHA board hopes to let contracts within two weeks after bids are opened.

Architect Walter W. Cook and Associates designed the project and bidders may see plans and specifications at his office, 9003 Denton Drive.

The project will have fifty brick 2-story buildings, each containing six apartments, and a new administration building to serve both projects. The apartments will have two, three and four bedrooms.

This is the first public housing project built in Dallas since 1943. It is part of 1,000 units for Negroes inside the city limits that the City Council authorized DHA to build. Another 1,500 units for Negroes is planned in West Dallas at a later date.

DHA, in announcing the bid advertisement, said the site "is admirably located in a clearly defined Negro section adjacent to existing educational, commercial and recreational facilities." The site is near Wahoo Lake Park.

Officials declined to estimate the total cost.

The low-rent units will be occupied by persons with low incomes.

The buildings are to be of reinforced concrete framing and solid masonry curtain walls. On top are concrete roof slabs.

"By having one type of building repeated throughout the project, the bathrooms, kitchens, stairways, windows, doors and other items are standardized, which undoubtedly will reflect in reduced costs of construction and maintenance," the DHA announcement said.

It added that further economy will come from painted texture

finish on inside masonry walls and from elimination of all items "considered superfluous or extravagant."

"Variety of appearance will be obtained by careful site planning which includes curved streets and court areas and by variety in choice of color of brick and by variance in entrance porches and other architectural details," the announcement said.

Open plan areas have been provided in site planning.

Gets Housing [september] Past, In Texas

WASHINGTON—The second state to appoint a Negro as a housing specialist is Texas, it was learned this week. The new specialist is Emmett A. Randolph, an extension agent in Texas since 1933.

Randolph's fine record of improving housing in Fayette county aided him in receiving the appointment. Randolph is a Tuskegee graduate.

The only other state to employ a Negro in the position of state housing specialist is Georgia. Augustus Hill has been Georgia's specialist for three months.

IT SEEMS TO ME—

It's men over 40 who need most watching

BY ALYCE BILLINGS WALKER

Reckon there's something to the old wag about keeping an eye on men in their 40s. Jacob Zukerman says so in the current issue of "Marriage and Family Living." He's executive secretary of the National Desertion Bureau, Inc., a new organization to me.

Mr. Zukerman was writing about men deserting their families—a subject of particular interest to me because this condition is one of the major problems in our own Jefferson County. Last year, for instance, we had, according to the Social Breakdown Study, 427 incidents of dependency and neglect of children, which, of course, in most cases, stems from desertion of one or both parents.

Of this number, 342 were white and the remainder Negro.

In most of the cases, says Miss Nannie Shackelford, director of the Community Chest's Social Service Exchange, the deserting parent was the father.

WE HAVE no record of the age when a father decides to fly the coop, but

Mr. Zukerman's article says that most desertions take place within the first 10 years of marriage. However, over 20 per cent of men apparently wait to leave home until the children are old enough to take care of themselves, and desert between the 11th and 20th years of marriage. There are some infrequent instances when papa hangs around 40 years, then decides he wants to see the world. Commonest desertion age, according to Z., is 38.

DESERTION—"the poor man's divorce"—is the last resort for at least 265,700 husbands who evidently can't or won't pay for a divorce, judging from the number of families over the nation receiving aid to dependent children.

Infidelity—mainly that of the husband—ranks first as the cause of desertion, according to Mr. Zukerman. Other outstanding factors are drinking, cruelty, irresponsibility, lack of interest in the home and relatives' interfer-



ALYCE WALKER
care of themselves, and desert between the 11th and 20th years of marriage. There are some infrequent instances when papa hangs around 40 years, then decides he wants to see the world. Commonest desertion age, according to Z., is 38.

Red Cross Lumps All Blood Together—Even in Dixieland

Courier Sat. 12-2-50 Pittsburgh Pa.

46b

CHICAGO—(ANP)—The vexing question of designating the racial source from which blood contribution to the American National Red Cross for blood banks comes has been laid to rest.

The national board of governors in its annual meeting at the Palmer House Sunday adopted a proposal of the committees operating the blood program that other means be worked out for providing research information without requiring a notation of the donor's race on his medical history card.



MEMPHIS' FINEST CELEBRATE—These members of the Memphis police force recently celebrated the first anniversary of the city's colored law enforcement contingent. There

are presently fourteen members on the force. They celebrated with more than three hundred guests at a banquet and dance Friday evening of last week.

ing to Charles H. Kellstadt,

The Red Cross long ago issued a statement that all scientific findings showed that human blood whether from Oriental, white or Negro peoples was identical.

Without fanfare, all blood, when collected, was sent to processing plants and classified according to type, presence or absence of the Rh factor, the amount of red and white corpuscles, etc., and without racial designation. The organization held that such designations were meaningless.

LUMPED TOGETHER

Even in the South, accord-

NEW YORK — The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People congratulated the American Red Cross "on the termination of the ancient and scientifically illogical practice of classifying blood according to the race of its donor."

chairman of the blood program committee, no attention is paid to the fact that all blood is lumped together and processed purely on the basis of type.

Initially, when the blood program was started some years ago, there was considerable re-

action from the white South which asked if Negro blood would be administered to white patients, the Red Cross was flooded with letters of protest. However, in the Army wounded soldiers soon learned that any sort of blood which would save their lives "was good blood."

Inquiries in various sections of the South by Mr. Kellstadt, who moved recently from Chicago to Atlanta, have indicated that except in rare cases where some person may have a psychological attitude toward blood, the questions are dead.

The current action was to

remove from the cards racial designations. These had been kept at the request of the medical policy committee located at Harvard University in Cambridge, Mass. The medical committee, which is closely affiliated with the American Medical Association, has spent huge sums in studying the various aspects of blood.

The committee, which raised most of the money itself, contended that all the questions regarding racial differences had not been answered and insisted on having the donor's racial identity indicated on his registration card. This requirement has now been waived.

Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, and a member of the blood committee, has fought consistently to have the designation removed. He pointed out that with the abandonment of segregation of blood and the declaration that all blood was alike, any differentiation on a card was stupid.

SUNDAY SESSION

Claude A. Barnett, also a member of the board of governors was at the session Sunday.

The matter came to a head last month when a group at the United Nations refused to contribute blood so long as the request for a racial designation was on the card.

Both the organization's new president, E. Roland Harriman, New York financier and railroad executive, and its retiring chairman, Gen. George C. Marshall, now secretary of defense, approved of the decision of the blood committee and the board of governors.

However, in the army, wounded soldiers soon learned that any sort of blood which would save their lives was good blood. Dr. F. D. Patterson, president of Tuskegee Institute, Ala., and Claude A. Barnett, president, Associated Negro Press, are members of the board.

Red Cross Bans JC Blood Bank

Courier Sat. 12-2-50 Pittsburgh Pa.

46b

Wounded GI's Settled Issue, Board Admits

CHICAGO (ANP) — The vexing question of designating the racial source from which blood contributed to the American National Red Cross for blood banks comes was laid to rest here Sunday by the national board of governors in its annual meeting at the Palmer House.

The board adopted a proposal of the committees operating the blood program, that other means be worked out for providing research information without requiring a notation of the donor's race on his medical history card.

The Red Cross long ago issued a statement that all scientific findings showed that human blood whether from Oriental, white or colored peoples was identical.

Racial Tag Meaningless

Without fanfare, all blood, when collected, was sent to processing plants and classified according to type, presence or absence of the Rh factor, the amount of red and white corpuscles, etc., and without racial designation. The organization held that such designations were meaningless.

Even in the South, according to Charles H. Kellstadt, chairman of the blood program committee, no attention is paid to the fact that all blood is lumped together and processed purely on the basis of type.

GI's in War Settle Issue

When the blood program was started some years ago, there was considerable reaction from the white South which asked if colored blood would be administered to white patients, and the Red Cross was flooded with letters of protest.

ATLANTA (3), GEORGIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1950



AT CITIZENSHIP CONFAB—WASHINGTON, D. C. — Jerry Lowery (left), Newburgh, Ind., Junior Red Cross delegate to the Fifth National Conference on Citizenship leaves the White House with William J. Flynn, assistant national director of the American Junior Red Cross. Jerry was the only teen-aged group discussion leader on the program of the primarily adult conference. Approximately 1,000 delegates attended the conference which is sponsored by the Justice Department and the National Education Association. Just before he left Newburgh to attend the conference, the Kiwanis, American Legion, and Youth Foundation gave a banquet in his honor and presented him with an engraved gold wrist watch as an award for outstanding citizenship.—(Photo from the American Red Cross).

Jesse O. Thomas Maps Extensive Red Cross Tour

The Public Relations Consultant of the American Red Cross has committed himself to a busy program requiring a great deal of travel involving speaking engagements and exhibit supervision in connection with meetings of many of the national organizations covering a geographic spread from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

In the early part of June he is scheduled to speak before the summer school teachers at Alcorn Land Grant College, Alcorn, Miss., and the Jackson State Teachers College at Jackson, Miss. From Mississippi, he goes to Louisville, Ky., to speak for the National Sunday School and BTU Congress.

From June 25 to June 28, he will be in attendance at the National Convention of the American Red Cross in Detroit, Mich. Upon his recommendation, the Program Committee of the Convention invited Dr. Ralph Bunche to be guest speaker on the International Night Program, June 28.

On July 6, 7, he will serve as consultant in connection with the Interracial Institute at Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

July 17 through the 20th, he will supervise the Red Cross Exhibit at the seat of the convention of the National Negro Insurance Association in the Golden State Insurance Company Building in Los Angeles.

July 23, he is scheduled to speak at a mass meeting under the joint auspices of the Lincoln High school and the Maricopa Chapter of the American Red Cross in Phoenix, Arizona.

On August 1, he will speak at the Summer School Assembly at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia. August 3, he is scheduled to speak before delegates in attendance at the General Convention of Christian Education and the General Assembly of Christian Youth of the A. M. E. Zion Church at Richmond, Va.

On August 8, he will serve as moderator for an intergovernmental panel conducted under the auspices of the Auxiliary of the National Dental Association at their Convention in Chicago, Ill. He will also supervise the installation and display of an electrical exhibit in the Wendell Phillips High School as informational resources for the dele-

gates to the National Dental Association Convention.

On August 14, he is scheduled to speak to the delegates to the convention of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority on the campus of the University of California, Berkley, California.

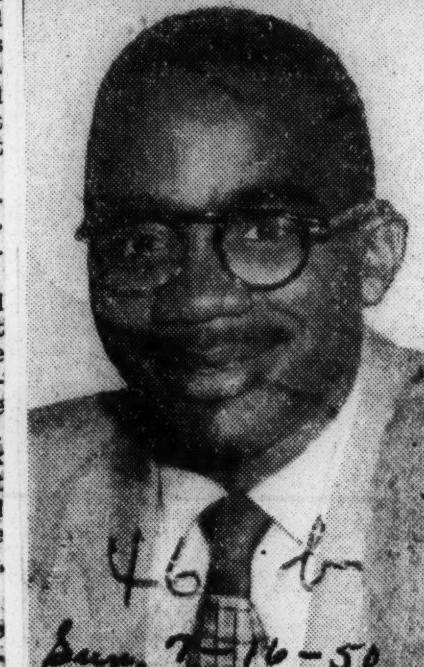
On August 16, he is to give the dedicatory address for the American Woodmen in Denver, Colorado where it is dedicating its new home office building.

From August 28 to September 1, he will supervise a Red Cross Exhibit at Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., in connection with the annual meeting of the National Medical Association.

From thence, he will take a well-earned vacation.

Red Cross Unit Headed

By James Duggins Jr.
Herald Tribune



James Duggins Jr.

The election of James Duggins Jr., eighteen, of 878 Kelly Street, the Bronx, as president of the city-wide Junior Red Cross Senior High School council for the coming years was announced last night at Junior Red Cross headquarters, 131 Livingston Street, Brooklyn.

A senior at Morris High School in the Bronx, he was elected by high school J. R. C. representatives from the entire city. Last year, when he attended the J. R. C. training center at Wellesley College, he was unanimously elected president of the institute.

Tuskegee Leader



James A. Johnson, Chief Educational Therapist, Department of Medicine, at the Veterans Administration, Tuskegee, Alabama, is County Chairman of the 1950 American Red Cross Annual Roll Call. Serving as Co-Chairman for Tuskegee Institute is William P. Smith, Jr., of the Department of Sociology, School of Education.

'Grey Ladies' Unit Organized

NEW ORLEANS — The first group of Grey Ladies among Negro women volunteer workers in New Orleans has been organized by the American Red Cross at Flint-Goodridge Hospital of Dillard University, 2425 Louisiana Avenue.

The group was founded at the suggestion and request of the Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Alpha Beta Omega Chapter, all members of which are college graduates.

Seven of the fourteen members of the original group have completed training for this work and the others are taking the Red Cross aid hospital instruction course. Ten hours of probation work in hospital duty are required before workers don the cap and pin of Grey Ladies.

Workers in this new service are hours a week being served by the Devore, Rita Miller, Ione Beck, Doris Fleury and Fannie C. Williams, and Mmes. William H. Parker, Numa J. Rousseve, Oscar Blanchet, A. P. Tureaud, Frederick Watts and Giles O. Wright. Other Wright.

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BLOOD WITHOUT RACE

The decision of the board of governors of the American Red Cross to eliminate all racial designation of blood donors should settle once and for all a fruitless controversy that had been based on a misconception. In collecting blood, the practice of the Red Cross had been to include the donor's race along with various other information gathered for scientific and research purposes. It was not a matter of segregating blood given by whites, Negroes, Chinese and so forth. The racial factor is, of course, of no consequence whatsoever in classifying blood and therefore the question of blood distribution was not involved. It was rather the desire to ~~analyze~~ complete statistical data. But the mere fact that the racial origin of the donor was one of the items requested gave rise to various protests, such as the one that received considerable publicity at Lake Success last September when a group of United Nations employes demanded that the objectionable question be removed before they gave blood for the troops in Korea. Now that the governing body of the Red Cross has acted, there can no longer be any misunderstanding, and the tremendously worth-while cause of blood donations and blood banks can go forward unimpeded.

American Red Cross
Blood Collecting Program

Drop Racial Source Tag on Gift Blood

The American National Red Cross took steps yesterday to eliminate racial designation of donors in its blood collecting program so there will be no way to tell whether the blood came from a white person, a Negro, or an Oriental.

At its annual meeting in the Palmer House, the national board of governors indorsed a proposal of the medical policy committee and the operating committee for the blood program that other means be worked out for providing necessary medical data on the donor, without requiring a notation of the donor's race on his medical history card.

Must Obtain Certain Facts

In the Red Cross blood program, some background facts are required of every donor for the safety of both the donor and the recipient of the blood, Red Cross officials explained. For example, if the donor has had a contagious disease of such a type that the germ or virus still may be present in his blood stream, it may not be wise to give his blood to a patient suffering from the same disease. Other facts collected on the medical card have proved exceedingly useful in medical research on blood, because the Red Cross collects it in such large quantities that large scale research is possible.

The racial designation has been included for purposes of medical research, but has met with strenuous objections from the Negro press and others who contend it is a form of racial discrimination, said Red Cross officials. To clear up what it termed a misunderstanding and misconception, the Red Cross has decided to do away with this notation on the donor's card.

No Difference in Blood

Officials emphasized that the

RACE TAG ON BLOOD

Red Cross has nothing to do with giving blood to persons who require transfusions; this is purely scientific fact, known to every freshman in a doctor-patient relationship. The student in biology that human blood is doctor specifies what type blood all alike, from whatever race it comes. is needed.

A recent survey of 64,000 Red Cross blood donations in Philadelphia showed not a single instance of any patient or doctor specifying from what racial source needed blood should come, the officials said. It has long been known that human blood is all alike, from whatever race it comes; differences are by blood type, presence or absence of the Rh factor, and other classifications.

Change President's Duties

In other action taken by the board of governors, the organization's by-laws were revised to redefine the duties of president and to make the executive vice president chief administrative officer. The changes were made on the recommendation of E. Roland Harriman, incoming president, who will serve as a volunteer without pay. The president thus will be freed of administrative responsibilities, giving him more time to work with the board in policy formulation and to represent the Red Cross with other agencies and the public.

James T. Nicholson, who was manager of the Chicago chapter from 1930 to 1939, was elected executive vice president. A long time Red Cross career official, he has been executive vice president and general manager under the former setup since 1947.

RACE TAG ON BLOOD

For decades it has been an established scientific fact, known to every freshman in a doctor-patient relationship. The student in biology that human blood is

doctor specifies what type blood all alike, from whatever race it comes. There are classifications for blood, according to "type" or the presence or absence of the RH factor, but the color of one's skin has nothing to do with such classifications. In the past the Red Cross more for political than medical reasons, dutifully tagged blood according to race—white, Negro, Oriental or any other. Last week, however, the national board of governors, meeting in Chicago, finally moved to eliminate the racial designation of donors in the Red Cross blood collecting program.

For years a blood donor's race has been noted on his medical history card. Negro organizations have charged that it is a form of racial discrimination.

The question even arose before a Government loyalty board during the hearing of Dorothy Bailey, whose case is now pending before the Supreme Court. Judge Henry Edgerton of the US Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia, in his dissent, cited the following colloquy between a member of the Regional Loyalty Board and Miss Bailey to show that some loyalty boards are not aware that unconventional views do not always indicate disloyalty:

"*Mr. Blair:* Did you ever write a letter to the Red Cross about the segregation of blood? *Miss Bailey:* I do not recall. *Mr. Blair:* What was your personal position about that? *Miss Bailey:* Well, the medical . . . *Mr. Blair:* I am asking yours. *Miss Bailey:* I have no personal opinion."

It is gratifying that the Red Cross has finally moved to help clear up the blood myth.

Community Center (New York)

**Financial Difficulties Close Doors To Aid Inter-Racial Centers
Of 110th Street Community Center**

June 1-50
**Harlem Project Had Been Acclaimed Over
U. S. as Progressive Venture in Relations
in Interracial, Intercultural Field**

ize the position of our professional staff of thirteen."

Acclaimed in the community and by social workers throughout the country as a progressive venture in community inter-relations, the 110th Street Community Center in Harlem had an auspicious opening in February, 1948. Yesterday, because of financial difficulties, its doors were closed to its 2,200 members.

Professional staff workers and volunteers glumly took inventory and compiled their records for the last time in the recently renovated eight-story building at 31 West 110th Street.

Negroes, Puerto Ricans and white persons of various national backgrounds who had participated in the inter-racial, inter-cultural program—one of the first and perhaps the most effective in the city—began to seek out other centers. "We needed more time. Another year might have done it." In the past, he said, principal funds were donated by a half-dozen foundations and individuals who, because of retrenchment, have been forced to withdraw their support.

The building was donated to the agency in 1947 by the Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Association and the Jewish Association for Neighborhood Centers. Unless, by "slim chance" something happens, the lease will revert to the joint owners in June. The building had been redecorated by the center at a cost of \$285,000.

Last night in a session marked by solemnity the board of directors attempted to explain its move to the members. Stephan P. Duggan Jr., president of the board, declared:

"The decision to suspend operations indefinitely was reached only after every possibility for continuing operations had been canvassed.

"The center has been rightly regarded as a bold experiment in community living. The experiment has been highly successful in bringing together representatives of many different cultural groups for work, play and study. It has been unsuccessful only in commanding the necessary financial support."

Membership—on a family basis at a cost of \$1 a month for each family—grew with startling rapidity from sixty families in February, 1948, to 500 at present. The operating budget, nevertheless, was pared from \$175,000 yearly to \$122,000 as it became increasingly difficult to find contributors interested in such an inter-group program.

To cut costs further, according to Thomas Thacher, treasurer of the board, would not permit the center to be run in harmony with the program for which it was established and would thus "jeopard-

Suggestion Advanced That Sums Raised by Greater New York Fund Go to Them

To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:

It was most distressing to read in your issue of Jan. 6 that the 110th Street Community Center is compelled to close its doors. This recently created agency filled a literally essential need. The people who live in the area it served are miserably supplied with opportunities for recreation and cultural development. The 110th Street Center was created to fill this gap. It should have had adequate support.

The catastrophe involving the 110th Street Center highlights the difficulties that every non-sectarian and interracial social agency faces in this city of ours. There is no Community Chest here. The three great sectarian Federations are able to raise funds to support the agencies within their purview.

The Greater New York Fund was organized to raise additional funds, but was given a limited area within which to operate. More than half of the sums which it collects goes to the very agencies which

the 110th Street Community Center was forced to cease operations because of a lack of funds.

The two-year-old center, made up of 2,200 individuals from some

500 families in the area, ceased

operations when, according to its

director, Stephen P. Duggan Jr.,

"every possibility for continuing

operations had been canvassed.

The center was concerned with

the formulation of programs for

interracial family groups and the

development of methods and

techniques for handling inter-

cultural problems.

Proved Highly Successful

The building was given to the

center by the Young Men's and

Young Women's Hebrew Associa-

tion in 1947, for the purpose of

conducting the interracial pro-

gram.

Duggan said the center has been

rightly regarded as a bold ex-

periment in community living.

The experiment has been highly

successful in bringing together

representatives of many different

cultural groups for work, play

and study.

It has been unsuccessful only

in commanding the necessary fin-

ancial support.

I know there will be strong opposi-

tion from those whose major interests

are confined to activities serving peo-

ple of their own denomination. I rec-

ognize that many of the institutions

supported by the three great Federa-

tions do serve people of varied races and creeds. Nevertheless, there is not only room for but urgent need of the kind of agencies which are organized and supported by people of every creed, race and national origin, and are specifically designed to serve all without discrimination.

I hope the directors of the Greater New York Fund will give serious consideration to the suggestion that it become the central collection agency for such institutions.

STANLEY M. ISAACS.

New York, Jan. 6, 1950.

Value of Community Center
To THE EDITOR OF THE NEW YORK TIMES:
 I am asking you a grave favor, not for myself but for all the children in my community.

The West 110th Street Community Center has been closed because of lack of fund. The closing of this center has affected many people. You see, while there is a community center in our neighborhood the parents let their children go there, which helps keep them out of mischief and where they will be safe. They learn trades in which to carry on when there is the necessity to get off on their own.

I have only mentioned that children go to the community center, but parents and everyone can go, from the youngest to the oldest.

If anything can be done about this matter many people will be grateful.

ANNA VELEZ.

A HARLEM "FAILURE"

NEW YORK—A "bold exper-
iment in community living" came
to an end in Harlem last Friday
as the interracial and intercul-
tural 110th Street Community
Center was forced to cease opera-
tions because of a lack of funds.

The two-year-old center, made up of 2,200 individuals from some 500 families in the area, ceased operations when, according to its director, Stephen P. Duggan Jr., "every possibility for continuing operations had been canvassed.

The center was concerned with

the formulation of programs for

interracial family groups and the

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Duggan said the center has been

rightly regarded as a bold ex-

periment in community living.

The experiment has been highly

successful in bringing together

representatives of many different

cultural groups for work, play

and study.

It has been unsuccessful only

in commanding the necessary fin-

ancial support.

The board of directors of the

center, last Friday, was studying

ways and means of keeping the

building open for activities which

can be supervised by volunteer

and community groups which con-

duct their own programs.

New York City 26. Gifts will be held in
 asset that can be sal Center, 31 West 110th Street, New
 York City 26 until prospects become clear.
 It is a Harlem asset if good people with a little interest by sending checks,
 means become interested. They can be made out to Thomas Thacher, treasurer,
 to The 110th Street Community Center.

BARNARD UNDERGRADUATES HELP AT SOCIAL CENTER



The Misses Lee Fleshman, left, and Beulah Sternberg with a group of youngsters at the Morningside Community headquarters.

The New York Times

BARNARD STUDENTS TEACH YOUNGSTERS

New York
Volunteers Work With Girls
and Boys After School in
Morningside Center

If you follow the chatter of children's voices coming from inside a modest building on Morningside Avenue and 122d Street you find yourself in a large gymnasium with fifty youngsters busily engaged in some active sport. Supervising them are two trained workers and several Barnard College volunteers.

4-23-50
The scene is repeated every day in the Morningside Community Center's after-school program for children from 8 to 12. The sign outside reads "Everyone Welcoming come," and from 4 to 6 P. M. throughout the year the children may attend at a total cost of \$2.50. The problem of adequate supervision without sufficient funds was

solved when Barnard students, many of them sociology majors, began to work in the center a few days a week. While contributing Seminary, who thought that the leadership they themselves got neighborhood children should have practical experience.

Twelve Barnard students are working at the center this season, Juilliard School and consisted of each assigned to three children a few rooms. There was no money and supervised by Miss Vivian Shaw or Miss Hortense Williams, dozen Barnard students helped as professional group workers, to whom the students report any unusual problems.

A typical afternoon may involve helping a squirming youngster with Indian dancing or singing spirituals. As energy ebbs the volunteers take the children to the arts and crafts room. On some afternoons the boys receive boxing

lessons and the girls sewing lessons, and there is often group

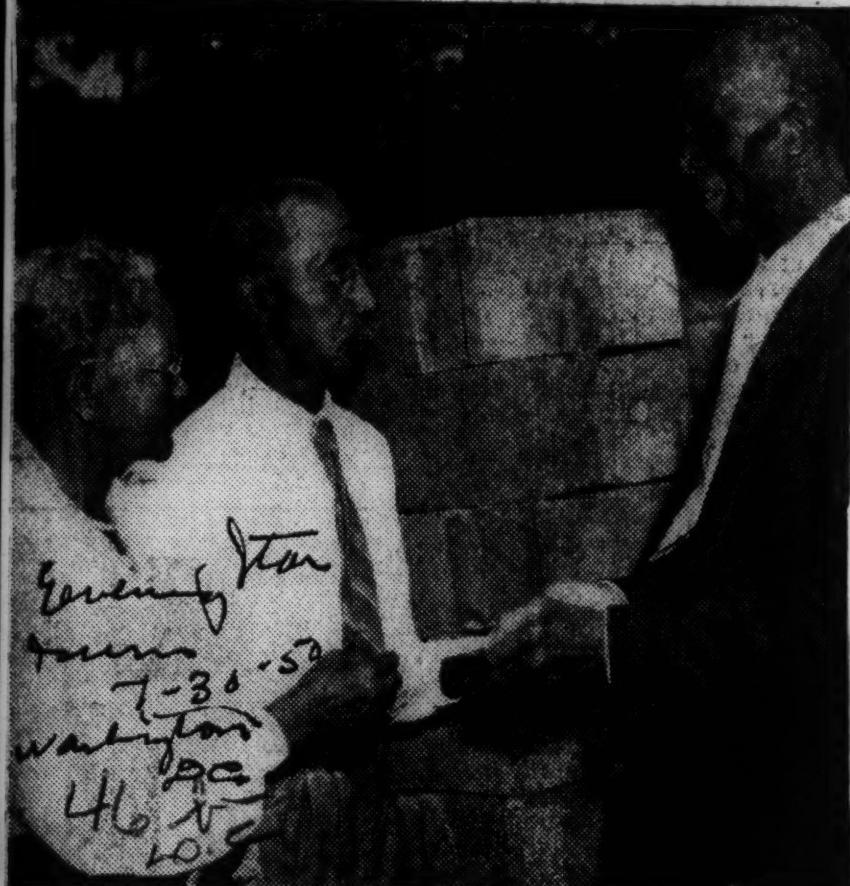
storytelling.

When time permits basketball is taught and there is always roller-skating. The children learn tumbling and stunts and participate in Christmas and Easter plays. During

vacations there are picnics and trips to zoos and museums.

The students find their work "refreshing and useful." Most of them intend to continue work in social service or in teaching of

Negro Group Meets to Build 'Garden of Eden for Old Folks'



Two senior members of the Frazier Christian Family Circle, Mrs. Lila Washington, 73, and Ernest Prather, 74, buy cinder blocks from Basil R. Frazier (right), leader of the welfare group since its founding three years ago.

—Star Staff Photo.

By John M. Kauffmann

The aroma of fried chicken and corn on the cob and strains of favorite old hymns drifted through a sunny Montgomery County grove yesterday, where more than 100 persons met to make a "Garden of Eden for old folks."

"I am proud to be here where men and women are building through the heart," State Senator Roy Tasco Davis told the Negro gathering.

The outing was the annual picnic of the Frazier Christian Family Circle, a welfare group striving to build a home for the county's Negro aged and poor.

A "sale" yesterday of cinder blocks which will go into the modest structure, and country dinners, rummage sale and pony rides helped to launch a cam-

aign for about \$10,000 a year to build and maintain the Old Folks' Friendly Home.

Everyone joined the Charles Ross band in "Blest Be the Tie that Binds," then bowed heads for the Rev. William Tyler's prayer:

"Master, help us to do things for ourselves."

paign for about \$10,000 a year to build and maintain the Old Folks' Friendly Home.

In less than a year, the circle raised \$2,000 to buy the 10-acre site on Watkins Mill road above Gaithersburg where the picnic was held. Work on a 15-bed unit of the home will begin in September, and many circle members have volunteered to work on the building.

"We need more of your spirit in our country's life—doing things ourselves and not asking or expecting someone else to do for us," said Mr. Davis, Republican candidate for governor.

Before adjourning to a baseball game, the group heard a number of other speakers, including Edward U. Taylor, county supervisor of colored schools, and Dr. Parlett Moore, principal of Lincoln High School, Rockville, who

NEGROES RAISE OVER \$40,000 FOR CHEST

The Negro Division of the Great Atlanta Community Chest established a new high in fund-raising here Friday night when workers, reporting in their final clean-up rally, brought in a total of \$40,600, the highest ever to be raised by the Negro Division. This represents approximately \$8,000 above the voluntary \$32,500 accepted by the division.

L. D. Milton, General Chairman of the Negro Division, expressed the appreciation of the entire Negro Division to the workers for the "best job" yet put over by our group. A detailed account, showing the figures for each division, will be given in a subsequent issue of this paper.

ATLANTA TRIES

OWN CURE FOR GROWING PAINS

Ga
It's a Regional Form of
City Planning

Atlanta, Dec. 30 (AP)—Atlanta, like most other large United States cities, has grown too fast.

Nobody expected it would be the metropolis of the southeast when it was founded as the western end of a railroad 107 years ago. Streets followed Indian trails and cow paths. Now, a street map looks like a bowl of spaghetti. Its traffic jams are noteworthy.

So Atlanta has had to do something about her problems. Not just traffic, but also problems of industry, business, utilities, housing, race.

The approach is thru a planning commission. Most cities have a planning group but this one is set up on a different pattern from most others.

Regional Planning Group

First, it is permanent. It covers a region instead of a city. It gets

money from three sources. It believes in using Negro talent wherever possible.

The metropolitan planning commission was set up by an act of the 1947 Georgia legislature to work out an advisory program for an area of 792 square miles, in which 602,000 persons live.

The commission is concerned only with physical aspects. Another, the local government commission, considers matters of government.

One of the local government commission's first jobs was to work on a plan of consolidation for the governments of the city of Atlanta and Fulton county, and to plan annexation of the northside residential area, one of the richest home sections in the nation.

Residence Area Outvoted

That involved taxes—increased taxes for the northside residents. So it ran into opposition. But the northsiders who opposed it have been outvoted in referendums, and annexation and one government probably will be effected within five years.

The planning commission so far has met only slight opposition. Its director is Philip Hammer, graduate of the University of North Carolina, who studied public administration at Harvard university under a Rockefeller fellowship.

Hammer worked for the department of agriculture and as an administrative assistant in the United Nations' relief and rehabilitation administration. He came to Atlanta to join an economic research firm, and last spring was appointed director of the planning commission. He also helped draw up the local government commission program.

Commission Financing Varied

The planning commission operated on a budget of \$40,000 in 1950, half of which came from the governments of the city of Atlanta and of Fulton and De Kalb counties and the rest from a housing survey which the commission prepared. For 1951 and 1952 the commission hopes to have \$65,000 annually.

The commission has issued a 40

page preliminary survey—"A Factual Inventory," presenting basic data developed in its study of physical and cultural characteristics of the metropolitan area. The report summarizes information on 22 separate topics and includes 18 maps.

Next phase is the development of a series of "blueprints" to guide local efforts in providing the necessary housing, employment, industrial and business sites, utilities, and community facilities for the area.

Move to Erase Blight

One of these "blueprints" already has been put to use. The city applied for \$315,000 under title I of the federal housing act of 1949 which authorized federal assistance for redevelopment of "blighted" areas.

The report cited several other major problems. Traffic congestion led the list. Several major expressways are nearing completion in an Atlanta-Fulton building program. But there's still much more to be done.

Another problem: The choking of downtown commerce, as the central business district becomes ringed with slum and industrial areas.

The survey found the four most densely populated areas form a ring around the central business section. Most congested of all is the predominately Negro Auburn av. area, which has a density of more than 25,000 persons per square mile. These four areas had the highest incidence of tubercular cases, and also were the sections in which juvenile delinquency was greatest.

Multiplicity of Governments

Expansion of governments is another problem. There are 19 incorporated cities and towns, and 11 unincorporated places in the commission area.

The report calls Atlanta the transportation and communication center of the southeast. The city has branch factories, warehouses, or division offices of more than 3,275 national business organizations. It is a major center for higher education, with 22 colleges and universities. It is a regional center for retail trade, banking, finance, and government.

How a Negro Family Won Jobless Aid

worker

By Mel Fiske *June 3-26 - 50*

BALTIMORE, Md.—A sit-in strike by Mr. and Mrs. William Jinks and their five children transformed the operation of the Baltimore Welfare Department. It wrung emergency relief for the desperate family. It brought immediate help to other Negro families who had also been clamoring for several months. It shook up the calloused and unsympathetic welfare officials, and it provided inspiration to the thousands of white and Negro families seeking aid.

negro

And it all happened in four hours.

Mrs. Josephine Jinks, angered by the runaround and the chorus of excuses and no's by welfare officials, conceived the sit-in plan as she sat in the large, crowded welfare office in downtown Baltimore Monday. Cradeling her two-month-old daughter in her arms, and watching her four other children run around the office, she decided that it would be better to stay in the warm office than return to her cold, ramshackle frame house at 711 Tessier St.

Her husband, a disabled former railroad worker, agreed. They mustered help from the Council of Jobs and Relief. A half dozen members, dejected from their day-long fruitless wait in the relief office, responded.

Mr. and Mrs. Jinks settled back in their chairs. Waxter rushed off to his office upstairs after refusing to even obtain coal for the family.

On the call of the Jobs and Relief Council, a reporter and photographer burst into the office and met Waxter as he returned to the group of strikers. He watched the flashbulbs pop.

He spoke to Mr. and Mrs. Jinks as the newsmen turned to go. He promised them immediate attention if they returned to the office in the morning. Mrs. Jinks looked grimly at her husband and nodded. He returned the nod. Waxter reached into his pocket and dug up 75 cents.

"That's for cab fare home," he said. "And I'm certainly glad you stayed."

By noon, the next day, Mr. and Mrs. Jinks were through the relief rigamarole. They received \$38 to tide them over for a week with the guarantee of regular monthly payments. The other Negro relief clients who sat stolidly behind the Jinks family in their four-hour sit-in received relief checks in record time. All the others of the hundreds of white and Negro relief applicants who poured into the office Tuesday were amazed at the welfare officials' newly found politeness and speed in handling their cases.

Mrs. Jinks settled herself in the front row of chairs, rocked her baby in her arms and announced to Mrs. Helen Kelleher, the district supervisor:

"We're sitting here until we get some help. . . . Some coal. . . . Something to eat. It's nice and warm here, and there's no sense in us going back home where it's cold."

Mrs. Kelleher bristled. She burst out in a torrent of abuse. She threatened. She passed the buck. She pleaded.

Mrs. Jinks impassively rocked her child and watched her four other children play hide and seek. The division supervisor was called. She made more excuses, and more appeals. She maintained the family had to follow the rules.

Mrs. Jinks fed her baby from the breast to quiet its cries.

The district and division supervisors huddled together and whispered. They announced later that they had contacted the Welfare Department director, Thomas J. S. Waxter. He was rushing right down.

When he strode into the office, a tall scholarly self-proclaimed liberal, he hissed: "You mean you're going to stay here all night? I don't know whether the police will let you."

Atlantic City Host To 6,000 Social Workers

NEW YORK, N. Y. — The 77th annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work is being held in Atlantic City from April 23-28. The conference will concern itself primarily with the current social and economic conditions and their effects on American families.

Over 6,000 leaders in the health and welfare field will participate. The National Urban League is one of the 90 organizations which will offer exhibit and consultation service to the delegates.

Dr. Martha M. Eliot, president of the National Conference and assistant director-general of the World Health Organization in Geneva, Switzerland, will open the conference on Sunday, April 23.

* * *

SHARING THE OPENING program with her will be Lester B. Granger, executive director of the National Urban League and acting president of the National Conference during Dr. Eliot's stay in Switzerland.

Other speakers include, Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota; Governor Chester Bowles of Connecticut; Ewan Clague, commissioner of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics; Marion B. Folsom, treasurer of the Eastman Kodak Company; and John J. Corson, circulation manager of the Washington Post.

Friendly Town Visitor to Upstate New York

Interracial Camps

Urged for Children

~~Herald Tribune~~

Camping Association Told

~~of 'Aid to Democracy'~~

A plea for the development of interracial and intercultural camps as a "positive aid to democracy" was made yesterday at the annual convention of the New York section of the American Camping Association at the Statler.

Dr. Alphonse Heningburg, of Yeshiva University, told the delegates that "prejudice doesn't begin with children but with adults" in advocating enrollment of children of varying racial, religious and cultural backgrounds in summer camps.

Chauncey Paxton, director of Camp Pocono, in the Pocono Mountains, Pennsylvania, added that such policies, which he has had in force for sixteen years, "pay real dividends also in addition to educating the children to their fellow human beings."

Otto K. Roshan, president of the New York section of the A.C.A., told the several hundred delegates that the "summer of 1950 will find more children in more camps than ever before in the history of organized camping in the United States." He estimated that upward of four to five million boys and girls will attend more than 10,000 camps this year.



Herald Tribune

Money 7-3-50 New York City
As the local Friendly Town Committee strives valiantly to distribute newly arrived Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund visitors to their respective hosts, this New York youngster serenely enjoys her ice cream in busy railroad station



FOSTER MOTHER REWARDED: Mrs. Camilla Fredio, of Jamaica, L. I., housewife, receives a pin commemorating 28 years of service as a foster mother to children of the Riverdale Children's Association, New York child-care agency. Mrs. Robert DeVecchi, left, president of the association's board, makes the presentation as Mrs. Andre T. Delany, executive director of Riverdale, looks on.

HOMES ARE SOUGHT FOR NEGRO BABIES

46b check
Spence-Chapin Service Asks
Interracial Aid to Solve
Problems of Adoption

The Spence-Chapin Adoption Service, 304 East Thirty-third Street, called in nearly a hundred men and women active in child welfare for help yesterday in solving a dilemma. It wanted to find out how to keep its interracial program, begun in 1947, from bogging down for lack of applicants for Negro babies.

Mrs. Eric H. Haight, vice president of the board of directors, told the interracial group that Negro babies surrendered to the agency

by their mothers average about four months in age. Many must wait a year or longer for permanent homes, meanwhile living in foster homes, which also are in inadequate supply.

Staff members estimated that the agency had placed thirty or thirty-five Negro children for adoption since the program began, a little more than 10 per cent of the total placements during the period.

Mrs. Haight said the agency recognized its obligation to "build up the confidence" of Negro families and groups in seeking the help of its adoption facilities. She said the directors were considering Negroes who would be willing to fill a current vacancy on the board and for the regular elevations next January. A permanent interracial committee to assist the agency is planned.

A Negro social worker in the audience asked whether, "in a society where we more or less have two standards of living among Negroes and whites," the

agency would judge Negro applicants for children by its usual standards for acceptance.

"We would be looking for the same emotional structure in the family, but we would make some allowances for economic differences," Miss Dorothea P. Coe, executive director, replied. She said it also might be possible to raise the age limit because "Negroes often are older before they can afford to have a family by adoption." Agency spokesman indicated the same might be done for Asiatic and Southern European applicants, who also are scarce.

Justice Hubert T. Delany expressed the hope that Spence-Chapin, which already has an interracial staff, would take as its "eventual goal" the placing of Negro children in white families. He looked forward to the day, too, he said, when children, "who get their religion by accident of birth," are no longer placed for adoption according to the religion of their parents necessarily.

Named Foster Mother of 1950 by Welfare Department **Getting a Periodic Check-Up at Adoption Service** **Re-elected as President Of Children's Association**



Mrs. McKinley Jacobs, honored as the outstanding "Foster Mother of the Year" by the Department of Welfare, receiving a corsage from Jean, four, as Henry, six, looks on at luncheon in Cavanagh's Restaurant yesterday. Both children are waiting to be placed in foster homes

Foster Mother of 24 and neglected children sincebe. And my husband—he's a car-

1947 and at present is providingpenter—loves them just as much

home for two boys and three girlsas I do."

under nine years of age. In paying She said that she became inter- tribute to her, Commissioner Hilliard said:

Brooklyn Woman Lauded at Luncheon by Hilliard

"The selection of Mrs. Jacobs was conducting a door-to-door

Mrs. McKinley Jacobs, a forty-serves as a symbol of to honor the campaign. nine-year-old Brooklyn woman who provide temporary homes for with three children and ten grand—the frightened and needy children "I was in Salem, Virginia, at the time," she said, "but my hus- band wrote me that I was needed so I came right home and took two babies. I taught them both to walk and talk."

Raymond M. Hilliard at a lun- Mrs. Jacobs said that she had eon in Cavanagh's Restaurant never had any real trouble with 260 West Twenty-third Street. any of the youngsters sent her. "I

Mrs. Jacobs, who lives at 423 Waverly Avenue, has cared for "any kind they bring me is all right. No matter how they look. twenty-four of the city's depend- They are all just as sweet as can

Richard, eight months, playing with his boarding mother, Mrs. James Hopkins, of the Bronx, while waiting for medical examination at the Spence-Chapin Adoption Service, 304 East Thirty-third Street. Negro couples are needed to offer boarding home care and adoption to many Negro infants in adoption agencies here



Mrs. Robert B. DeVecchi

The board of trustees of the Riverdale Children's Association has re-elected Mrs. Robert B. DeVecchi president, it was announced yesterday. Mrs. DeVecchi has held that office for the last five years.

Also re-elected were Mrs. Frederick Garnjost, vice president; Warner W. Kent, treasurer, and Mrs. Van Santvoord Merle Smith, assistant treasurer. Mrs. Richard Leonard was elected secretary.

The Riverdale Children's Association was founded in 1836 as the Colored Orphan Asylum. Until 1946 it maintained an orphanage in addition to a boarding-out program, but now cares for both Negro and white children in foster family homes exclusively.



A corsage of glistening white gardenias is presented Mrs. McKinley Jacobs of Brooklyn (423 Waverly Pl.) named New York City's "Foster Mother of the Year" at a luncheon, May 2. The honors are executed by two children who are themselves awaiting placement in foster homes, Jean, 4, and Henry, 6. Welfare Commissioner Raymond M. Hilliard announced the selection of Mrs. Jacobs.

Foster Mother

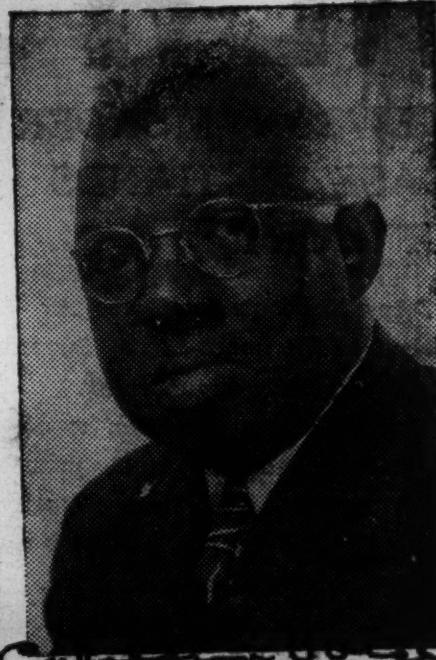
Given Award

Cared for 24 Tots
in 3-Year Period

NEW YORK (ANP)—Mrs. McKinley Jacobs, 49, was honored throughout the city and awarded May 2 as the outstanding Foster Mother of the Year in New York. 16 foster mothers received honorable mention citations.

Welfare Commissioner Ray, Since 1947, Mrs. Jacobs has cared for 24 children, all of whom needed immediate care at Cavanagh's, 280 West 23rd St., whom stated that Mrs. Jacobs was chosen because of critical emergencies from among 17 outstanding in their own homes. The children, each of whom ranged in ages from one month to 11 years. Eight of the

DR. SIMMONS TO SPEAK AT FISK



Dr. J. Andrew Simmons, of New York City, will be the alumni anniversary speaker during the commencement season at Fisk University. A member of the re-union class of 1925, Dr. Simmons will speak on Sunday evening, May 28, from the subject "Our Next Twenty-five Years." Dr. Simmons is Assistant Director of Children's Center (Department of Welfare) in New York City, having been connected with the Center since 1946. His previous experience include that of high school teacher at Avery Institute, principal of Simonton (elementary) school, and principal of Booker Washington High School, all of Charleston, South Carolina. During World War II he was Education Specialist, Office of Price Administration, Washington, D. C.

Each Baby Improved

No child is too small, too dirty, too sick or too dull for the Jacobs family to accept and to love, and Mrs. Jacobs has cared for each child, regardless of appearance or condition, with the same warm, loving motherliness so characteristic of her.

Each baby, because of her loving care, has improved noticeably.

The other 16 foster mothers have records of achievements almost as remarkable.

Essay Contest On Camps Won By Fresh Air, 8

**Timothy Reese Gets \$15;
Friendly Town Entries
Led by Richard Tucker's**

Herald
Eight-year-old Timothy John Reese, of 37-34 Ninety-eighth Street, Corona, Queens, won first prize in the Fresh Air Fund's children's essay contest for the best entry from a youngster who went to a Fresh Air Camp last summer. Timothy went to Camp Coler, Brewster, N.Y.

"One night we had a boxing match and I was one of the fighters," Timothy wrote. "The fight ended in a draw. But I think I could have won only I forgot to wear a belt and had to keep pulling my pants up every minute during the fight."

Herald
Timothy also wrote about the Indians who told him stories and sang songs, the hikes he went on and picked blackberries, the fishing trips and the four he caught and the one that got away, and the dogs he played with.

The camp's dining room and the food also intrigued Timothy. "We all ate together," he wrote. "We had lots of good things to eat and as much as we wanted. On Sunday we had chicken. Boy, did I like that!"

Child Welfare
First prize selected from entries from youngsters who went to Friendly Towns last summer was won by Richard Tucker, eleven, of 106-30 Remington Street, Jamaica, Queens. He was sent to Punck-hannock, Pa., from the Stuyvesant Community Center. Timothy was selected to go to camp by General Sessions Welfare Agency.

Richard's essay told of how he arrived at the Friendly Town in time for his host's son's wedding and reception. "The next morning I milked the cows and helped around the farm," he wrote. "That afternoon I saw a turtle and a snake traveling together on the road. Later we found them in the barn and later I saw them leave."

"We went night fishing and I enjoyed it," his essay said. "I caught fourteen fish. My brother were taken to the country

fair and to a donkey ball game." "The most interesting thing about the farm were the animals," Richard wrote. "The cows mooed, the chickens clucked, the ducks quacked, the horses neighed. Beulah and Nanny the goats went Ba-aa."

Richard also witnessed the cooperative spirit of farmers in action, helping one another. He wrote that one night there was an electrical storm and the farmer on the next farm lost all his stock.

"The next day each farmer gave him enough stock to start his farm again," Richard wrote. "I have found that farmers are good neighbors."

In the camp division of the contest second prize was won by Rachel Harris, thirteen, of 1486 Brook Avenue, the Bronx, sent by the Claremont Community Center, and third prize by Anthony Ruotolo, thirteen, of 1264 Forty-first Street, Brooklyn, sent by the Italian Pentacostal Church.

Second prize in the Friendly Town division was won by Jimmy Marcelli, ten, of 41-08 Vernon Boulevard, Long Island City, Queens, sent by the Riis Queensbridge Agency, and third prize by Louis Viola, eight, of 1321 Sixtieth Street, Brooklyn, sent by the Catholic Youth Organization.

First prize was \$15; second was \$10, and third was \$5. The judges were John Mason Brown, Mrs. Dorothy Canfield Fisher, and Mrs. Irita Van Doren, editor of the Herald Tribune Book Review section.

Two honorable mentions were also selected in each division. In the camp division these went to Frances Cannizzaro, twelve, of 29 East 104th Street, and her sister, Nancy, fourteen, both sent by Lenox Hill Hospital. In the Friendly Town division they were won by April Lou, ten, of 44 Mulberry Street, sent by the Bethel Mission, and Enid Valerie Greenfield, seven and a half, of 10 Avenue D, sent by the Community Service Society.

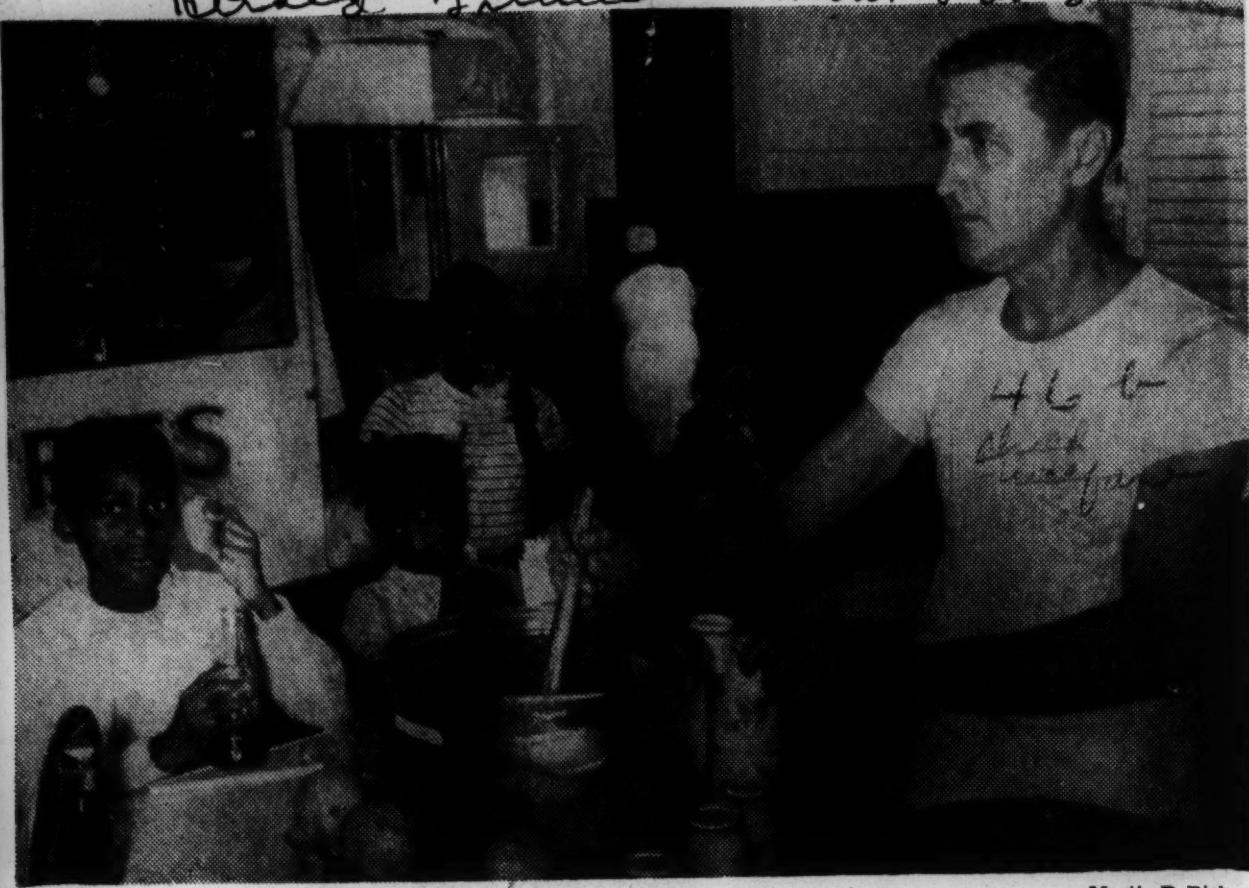
Winners in Fresh Air Contests



Herald James Kavallines
The 1950 winners in essay contests conducted annually by the Herald Tribune Fresh Air Fund for children it sends on vacations to camps or Friendly Towns. Winners in Friendly Town contest are (front row, left to right) Enid Greenfield, Louis Viola, Richard Tucker, who took first prize; Jimmy Marcelli and April Lou. Winners in the camp contest (rear, left to right) Nancy Cannizzaro, Rachel Harris, Timothy Reese, first prize winner; Frances Cannizzaro and Anthony Ruotolo

Missing a Train Was Fun for These Fresh Airs

Wanted Justice mon. 8-21-50



Martin D. Rich

When several Fresh Air children were late for a returning train at Westport, N. Y., last week, volunteer escort Martin D. Rich filled in the waiting time for the next train by taking his charges on an outing at the Essex County Fair, where there were many things to amuse them

Friendly Town Children Aided By 146 Escorts

Wanted Justice
Volunteers Responsible for
30 Youngsters Each; 1
Rounding Out 11th Year

Any one who has commanded a squad of excited youngsters on an eight-hour train ride can begin to appreciate the task of the Herald Tribune's Fresh Air Fund's corps of escorts. 146 volunteers whose job it is to take 6,000 children to 1,400 Friendly Towns and bring them home again without mishap.

The escorts, selected through the eighty-five social agencies in New York City which co-operate with the Fresh Air Fund, include retired business men, housewives, social workers, nurses, former Fresh Air Fund children, parents and Friendly Town committee

members. This year, seventy-six are New York City residents and the rest are out-of-towners. Four of the group are Fresh Air Fund children who are too old to participate in the Friendly Town program but desire to revisit their hosts of past years.

Escort Cares for Thirty

Each escort is responsible for the well-being of thirty youngsters until they are delivered into the hands of the Friendly Town committee chairmen and from the time their visits are over until they are returned to their homes here.

To carry out this responsibility requires a unique store of equipment, both physical and mental.

The physical equipment usually includes safety pins, chewing gum, rope, bandages, paper bags, towels and aspirin. Mentally, the escort must be prepared for the little boy who suddenly found he had lost a pet snake on the train, thus throwing several carloads of contented passengers into a wild state of frenzy, and for the little girl who told her escort that her brother had lost his pants—fortunately it turned out to be a pair other than that which he was wearing.

To prepare volunteers for such experiences, the Fresh Air Fund

10,000 miles to and from Friendly Towns in the last two years. Mrs. Daisy Rapp and Mrs. Marie Brons have sixteen round trips to their credit.

One escort, however, did not fare as well. The only male among several escorts accompanying 240 youngsters to a New Hampshire Friendly Town, he was later said to have remarked that he felt "as if I'd walked all the way." It is more accurately reported that he followed his trip with a three-week vacation.

Lessons Pay Off

The lessons evidently paid off. More than one escort has returned to the office with contributions received from passengers on trains carrying children to Friendly Towns. Co-operation with train officials has resulted in most conductors and brakemen acting as unofficial escorts during the trips.

Miss Bigelow reported that the escorts are agreed that the youngsters are "remarkably good." That the escorts like their job is evident by the fact that one of them, Mrs. Margaret Ross, is rounding out her eleventh year on the job and another, Howard Dent, estimates that he has traveled

46b 1950

New York
Department of Welfare

**A. Henningburg Will
Speak at N.C. Forum**

SUMMIT, N. J. — Mr. Alphonse Henningburg, Secretary of the Department of Welfare for New York City, will be the guest speaker for the first in a series of the Sunday Community Forum on Sunday, September 24, sponsored by the Religious Program Committee of Lincoln Avenue Congregational Church to an announcement by Booker T. Moore, General Chairman of the Committee.

Negro Pastor Tells of Struggle to Help His People

C. T. News
By HOLLACE RANSDELL

IT'S NOT usual for a man who starts out as a policeman to go into the ministry. But that's not the only unusual thing in the life of the Rev. Amos H. Carnegie, now an honored Negro leader in religion and education who is devoting his energy and talents to improving conditions among his people.

Carnegie tells part of his captivating life story in the first volume of his autobiography, "Faith Moves Mountains," just off the press. It is a simple and yet thrilling story of the "mountains" he was able to move by his deep, religious faith.

Amos Carnegie was born on the island of Jamaica, British West Indies, more than 50 years ago, the son of a poor farmer with nine children—four girls and five boys—one of whom died in infancy. His parents were deeply religious and the children became active church workers at an early age.

5-1-50
JOB opportunities for Negroes then as now were limited.

When young Amos and his brothers were grown, three of the boys decided to stay and work on the farm with their father. Amos joined the police force on the island. It was a rough and tough life, and young Carnegie feared permit him to bear arms. In his for a time he would be swallowed up by the evil around him, but in spite of the hardships he suffered after three and a half years, he was dismissed because of impaired eyesight. Policemen were "happiest days in all my Christian life, and young Carnegie feared

was the turning point in his early life.

He had long yearned to become a preacher, and in 1913 he went to Toronto, Canada, to try to work his way through school in preparation for the ministry. There to

The trials and tribulations Amos Carnegie endured before he finally was graduated from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania, as he tells them in his autobiography, make engrossing reading. Forty-eight hours after his graduation he was on his way to South Carolina to start his work of organizing Sunday Schools in destitute

Only his great faith in the Lord and the aid of a few fine people whose religious principles and kind hearts moved them to help him, enabled him to meet the



STARK POVERTY stares bleakly out of the picture of this shack, typical of thousands to be seen on plantations in the Deep South. Considered along with the filthy, crowded slums of our big cities in the North where so many Negro Americans are forced to live, it should present a powerful argument for drastic steps to bring the high standard of living in America, which we boast about to all our citizens.

hardships and misfortunes that fell upon him in Canada and later in the U. S., where he finally went to study for the ministry. DURING World War I he served a term in prison at hard labor

island. It was a rough and tough because his conscience would not permit him to bear arms. In his for a time he would be swallowed up by the evil around him, but in spite of the hardships he suffered after three and a half years, he was dismissed because of impaired eyesight. Policemen were "happiest days in all my Christian life."

For there, as everywhere he went, Carnegie had a tremendous influence on the people he met,

a preacher, and in 1913 he went to inspiring them through the influence on the people he met, Toronto, Canada, to try to work his way through school in preparation for the ministry. There to

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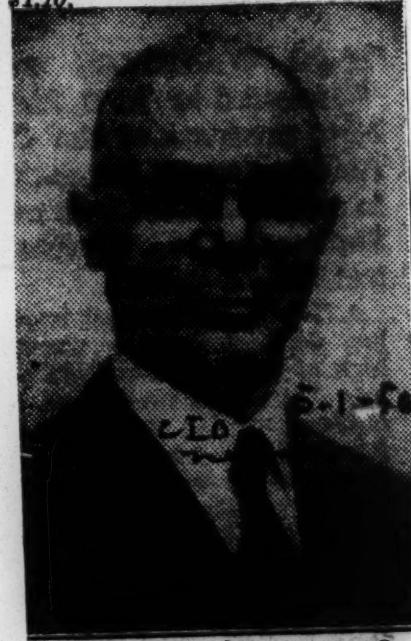
Only his great faith in the Lord and the aid of a few fine people whose religious principles and kind hearts moved them to help him, enabled him to meet the

cities in 48 states, to contact Negro churches everywhere and arouse interest and support for the hospital movement.

Subsequently he organized the National Hospital Foundation, Inc., to raise funds to build hospitals in local communities with the aid of federal funds available under the Hospital Survey and Construction Act. A national membership drive for the foundation will be launched officially in August.

A fine-looking man with deep-set intelligent eyes which shine with goodness and sincerity behind his glasses, Carnegie is confident that the hospital movement will succeed in improving the present deplorable medical and hospital facilities which the Negro people now have to endure.

Proceeds from the sale of "Faith Moves Mountains," will go to the foundation. Orders for the book may be sent direct to the Rev. Amos Carnegie, Carver Hall, 211 Elm St., N. W., Washington, D. C. Including postage charges, it sells for \$1.10.



REV. AMOS CARNEGIE

make engrossing reading. Forty-eight hours after his graduation he was on his way to South Carolina to start his work of organizing Sunday Schools in destitute

Starting out with only \$5 and a stubborn faith in his mission, Carnegie traveled 45,000 miles through the country, visiting 170

46b 1950

Woman of the Week

By TOKI SCHALK JOHNSON



MRS. ALBERTA BANKS

With this issue, we return to the feature which was temporarily halted some months ago. The first in this new series is Mrs. Alberta Banks of Akron, Ohio, whose entire life has been dedicated to improving the welfare of children, both through the P.T.A. in her hometown, Louisville, Ky., . . . through teaching . . . and finally through her present position in the Juvenile Court in Akron.

The wife of the late John in Louisville, and because she Banks, she was graduated from Central High and Normal Training School in Louisville, and was married in Albany, N. Y., 1912. For ten years Mrs. Banks taught in the Western Colored School

BROADEN ACTIVITIES

Ohio

Desiring to broaden her activities, this young woman resigned from the secretaryship of the P.T.A. to become head of the school's activities program. Under her leadership, much money was raised and contributed to the school's welfare and social program.

Making her job partially hard was the fact that most of her pupils were children of friends and neighbors. One of her students was a younger sister which posed a difficult problem, because the youngster thought she deserved more favors because the teacher was her sister.

In 1916, Mrs. Banks came to Akron to join her husband, and because she couldn't remain idle, she organized a class in mathematics for the men who worked with her husband. Eventually the neighborhood children became interested and came to her for aid in their school work. With the solving of their school problems also came the added note of trying to help them solve personal problems. Out of this came the position with these youngsters which linked her with them as a second mother!

JUVENILE WORKER

In 1929 Oscar Hunsicker was elected judge of the Common Pleas Court, Division of Domestic Relations and Juvenile Court of Summit County. Through interviews staged by Atty. Emmer Lancaster and John Banks Sr., Mrs. Banks was appointed to the Juvenile Department in 1930. Judge Bernard Roetzel who succeeded Judge Hunsicker, retained Mrs. Banks in the same position because of the excellence of her work.

Mrs. Banks takes very little part in social activities for so serious to her is her job of trying to prevent crime among the children, and the effort to keep families together, for she believes that this is a major cause of so much juvenile delinquency. She spends her off time, even sometimes far into the night in trying to combat this delinquency. She believes that there are no bad children, but that because of lack of parental care, supervision and understanding and the inadequate facilities in schools and churches, a child, who is left to his own devices will most certainly chose the easiest way, which often is the pathway to

crime.

Mrs. Banks and her son, John Jr., live at 347 Chase Court. John Jr., who is now attending Akron University, is an ex-GI, having served with the Forty-ninth Division of Engineers as a medical aide.

\$3000 Sought for Child Care Center

Improve
BY JOSEPH V. BAKER

In an effort to provide care for children of working mothers in the West Philadelphia area, the West Side Child Care Center, 630 N. 43d st., has announced that its advisory board would seek \$3000 from private sources next month. Judge William H. Hastie, of the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, and Mrs. George Young, former USO executive, will jointly head the campaign.

Located in the heart of a section in which the Negro population is large, the organization was originally supported by the Salvation Army. This aid was withdrawn two years ago and efforts of the community's leaders to have the unit included in the general program of the Board of Education were not immediately successful. *Interim the center has been dependent upon such aid as a small group could give.*

AIDED BY CHURCH

Recent action by the Board of Education, however, made maintenance of the center's over-all program possible, sponsors pointed out, provided the premises occupied by the center could be made physically acceptable. The organization is now housed in a building made available, rent free, by the St. Ignatius Catholic Church. Funds obtained will be used to remodel the building.

The urgency of the appeal, according to the advisory committee, was sharpened by the fact that the Board of Education indicated an inability to continue its commitments to the center beyond September unless minimum improvements to the site were made. These demands to the center, for the establishment of additional heating facilities, recreation space and increased fire protection, were met by school

expansion, has caused an increased demand upon community facilities for child care. It also has been reported, according to recent statistics issued by the Bureau for Children, for the establishment of a new high in needs for foster homes and a severe taxing of institutional facilities available to Negro children.

STREET BATTLES DECREASE

The area served by the center has been generally cited as sub-marginal as regards services of this kind for Negro working mothers. As a result, juvenile welfare in the section has deteriorated with a coincident rise in law violations by children even below public school age. Many of these incidents, spon-sored by Negro working mothers, occur during the hours when parents are employed outside the home.

Tabbed "the bottoms" by crime prevention units following an outbreak of juvenile gang wars in the section, the area served by the center has been "showing marked indications of improvement in juvenile behavior" this year, according

to agencies active in the neighborhood. Street battles between children of that section and "the tops," composed of children from the community stretching westward to 57th st., have decreased.

Supporters of the West Side Center's work have attributed much of the improvement to the combined activities of units working at the juvenile level. Factors listed include increased allotment of school facilities for outdoor play, the use of church basements as recreation posts and a tightening of supervision on the part of the Crime Prevention units of the Police Bureau.

Sixty children, most of whom come from homes which were adjusted by the Municipal Court, were entertained by the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania. The students staged the party at the bureau's shelter at 41st and Baring sts., after weeks of preparation. The program included the presentation of gifts, most of which had been requested by individual wards.

HANDICRAFT EXHIBIT

The Philco Corp., and the Naval Aviation Supply Dept. included the children in their Yule plans, according to Mrs. Carter. A group of 50 younger children also was entertained by Herman Weiner, a local businessman. The Weiner party consisted of a motion picture and a gift for each child.

At Pomeroy, the organization's vocational school for boys in Chester county, the Christmas program will include a play and outdoor activities. A year-end exhibit of handicraft wrought by the boys will be on display for parents and the school's chorus will make radio broadcasts and sing in nearby communities.

The 23-year-old organization was founded "on a shoestring" in a small home on Haverford ave. at a time when little or no provision was made for homeless Negro children who came under direction of the courts. The general practice at that time, according to the founders, either was to commit juvenile Negroes to the company of hardened criminals or to "return them without either guidance or improved care to the identical environment which had produced the social maladjustment.

1000 REHABILITATED

From broken homes the bureau has rehabilitated upward of 1000 children in its history. It also has been highly successful in readjusting boys of advanced juvenile

Negro Children Get Christmas Gifts

By JOSEPH V. BAKER

tendencies and finding employment for their skills after they left Pomeroy.

Christmas gifts and parties for the 950 wards of the Bureau of Colored Children have reached a new high this season, according to Mrs. Ada B. Carter, head of the organization. Both industrial and private groups have contributed entertainment and "a wealth of practical gifts."

Sixty children, most of whom come from homes which were adjusted by the Municipal Court, were entertained by the sophomore class of the University of Pennsylvania. The students staged the party at the bureau's shelter at 41st and Baring sts., after weeks of preparation. The program included the presentation of gifts, most of which had been requested by individual wards.

SCHOOL FUNDS HELP

The general teaching program conforms to that in nearby public schools and the school is inspected and approved by educational executives of Chester county. Instruction is given in woodcarving, carpentry, oil painting and the use of clays.

Projects also are established for individuals and groups in poultry raising, the care and preparation of pork and the planting and cultivation of vegetables. Activities at the Pomeroy institution have proved to be of appreciable financial value to the bureau, which is without endowment, since these products reduce the per capita cost of boys living in the dormitories.

The bureau spent more than \$700,000 toward the care and administrative supervision of its wards last year, according to its annual report. Of this amount, \$108,000 was given by the Community Chest, with \$388,256.32 appropriated by the Philadelphia County Commissioners. Approximately \$20,000 was credited to private sources, with \$9207 assigned from the will of Miss Helen F. Brewster.

Clark Grad, Enroute To England To Receive School Citation Here

Mrs. Mae Reese Johnson, of Pasadena, California, will stop in Atlanta enroute to Hastings, England to attend the International Convention of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, to receive from President James P. Brawley, of Clark College, a citation for the outstanding social work which she has been doing in Pasadena for the last twenty-seven years.



MRS. MAE REESE JOHNSON

Mrs. Johnson, a native of Newnan Georgia, was graduated from Clark in 1904, and after teaching in Bessemer, Alabama, Tuskegee Institute, and in the Philippines, went to California where in 1927 in one room in a church, she organized the group which was to become the Scattergood Association of today — a social service settlement highly respected and devoted to the uplift of all youth regardless of race, creed or color. In the beginning Mrs. Johnson had only twelve children, but today the settlement boasts of more than 250 young and a modern building.

In 1948 the Women's Civic League named Mrs. Johnson as one of the five women who had contributed the most, culturally, to Pasadena in that year. In 1949 the Interracial Club of Pasadena paid her a similar honor. Praises have been heaped upon her by the leading civic and governmental leaders of Pasadena. She goes to Europe as result of a fund which friends in Pasadena raised to

see her make the trip to Europe — a fact which in itself indicates the high esteem in which Mrs. Johnson and her work are held.

President James P. Brawley has expressed deep satisfaction in the remarkable record which Mrs. Johnson, as a graduate of Clark College, has made, and felt her worthy of some honor by the institution where she received her training in her formative years.

Friends in Atlanta who remember Mrs. Johnson, sister of Mrs. Willie M. Allen of Beckwith Street, are invited to attend the citation presentation Friday morning, May 5 at ten o'clock in Davaze Auditorium.

46b 1950

(Social Work) MASSACHUSETTS

**Woman Appointed To
City Welfare Board
In Boston Mass.**

BOSTON — (ANP) — Mrs. Beulah S. Hester was appointed last week to the 12 member City Welfare board by Mayor John Hynes. She has been a neighborhood worker of the Robert Gould Shaw house for the past 17 years.

She is the wife of the Rev. William H. Hester, pastor of the 12th Baptist Church. A native of Oxford, N. C., she is a graduate of Simmons College. She taught school and supervised community clubs in North Carolina.

Among her numerous activities are:

Supervisor, Friendship Golden Leaf and Mother clubs; member, American Association of Social Workers, Family Society Conferences, Massachusetts Conference of Social Work, and the race relations committee of the Massachusetts Council of Churches.

She lives with her husband and her niece, Miss Jacqueline Parker.

The South Enriched By Research Institute

An Editorial in The Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal

From the Southern Research Institute at Birmingham comes a report on activities during the five years of its existence, and the South is richer as a consequence of what the institute has accomplished.

Measured in terms of dollars, the institute now is spending about \$450,000 a year, and the total cost has been close to \$2,500,000, but benefits of this research cannot be measured in terms of money. For out of this work has come knowledge which provides more jobs, utilizes more resources and gets more out of raw materials.

Sponsored jointly by Nickey Brothers Lumber Company, of Memphis, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railway Company, of Birmingham (a United States Steel subsidiary), the institute has produced from wood waste and sawdust a molasses which can be blended with leafy feed materials, such as alfalfa, to produce a balanced cattle feed. Here is an area in which material which once went to waste, often burned in vast piles at sawmills, can have its part in advancing the ever-expanding beef and dairy cattle industry in the South. Prime beef from sawdust, a fantastic idea, but one which works.

And then there is the new and improved peanut butter; a method for extracting poisonous material from tung meal to make that the Negro is playing an important commodity available as a cattle feed, a project especially to Mississippi, where tung trees and cows have opened new vistas; a technique for preserving the flavor of potato chips; a new paint material from Alabama's coal tar; methods of flame-proofing mattresses and other bed clothing; new ways to treat cross ties and timber for railroad use, a project sponsored by the Gulf, Mobile & Ohio Railroad, and many other developments.

The institute has been busy also with the heat pump, a device which roughly resembles mechanical refrigeration in reverse, taking heat out of the earth, water or air to heat buildings and homes. Also the institute has been studying means of gasification of coal underground, to eliminate the necessity of hauling tons of the black minerals to the surface.

All these things the Southern Research Institute has been working on in these five years. Science is still in its swaddling clothes.

Race Declared Great Cash Asset to South

Editorial Date 4-20-50
MEMPHIS—(ANP)—The Negro is a great economic asset to the South, Dr. George S. Mitchell, executive director, Southern Regional Council, declared here last week.

Dr. Mitchell was in Memphis to give a series of lectures on the aims of his organization.

"From a position of dependence, the Negro is growing into economic equality with his fellow-citizens all over the South," he said.

"The South is experiencing a healthy growth in the consuming power of all its population, including all its Negroes. Business men are finding that the greatest asset the South has is its expanding market. In this, he said.

Greenville Maps Aid For Negro Community

46 b S
By BEM PRICE
Associated Press Staff Writer

The town that had a lynching three years ago, Greenville, S. C., has been doing some stock-taking.

Out of it has come a long-range plan, worked out by whites and Negroes alike, for the improvement of the Negro number of beds and urged that Negro doctors be admitted to hospitals, now staffed exclusively by white physicians, to treat Negro patients.

The Southern Regional Council, which supplied the professional help to the Community Council, part of the community chest, confidently expects the Greenville experiment to become a Southern pattern.

529-58
Greenville's big idea got its start in the Spring of 1948 when a group of Negro women asked the YWCA to set up a branch "Y" for the Negro community.

The YWCA in turn asked the Community Council for advice and the Council evolved out of its discussions a county-wide survey of conditions among Negroes.

Nearly a year later, the Council set up a Steering Committee of white and Negro leaders. These leaders thereupon set up 12 sub-committees to find facts.

Each committee had a white chairman and a Negro vice chairman. At a "kickoff" meeting some 200 persons turned out and volunteered their services.

The committees then set out to study population, health, sanitation and safety, law enforcement, transportation, recreation, religious resources, welfare, industry and employment, community participation and education.

Ministers rode buses to observe transportation; housewives studied housing; doctors examined health facilities, while engineers gathered facts about safety.

Other aspects of living were studied by teachers, lawyers, dentists, business men and laborers.

The findings of the citizens in the town where Willie Earle, a young Negro, was lynched in February, 1947, were released by the Southern Regional Council here.

Hospital beds for Negro patients were found to be woefully inadequate, less than half the Negroes' needs.

The committee recommended immediate steps to increase the

ministration of schools on a County-wide basis, an improvement that would be of help to both races."

To curb crime and petty offenses among Negroes, the committee recommended study of the possibility of using Negro police and Negro police matrons.

In the survey of recreation, the committee discovered no city park available to Negroes and only five playgrounds with three more planned. A year-around community park was suggested.

In the aftermath of the survey, Dr. W. F. Loggins, President of the Community Council, wrote:

"Since the study began last July there have been a number of evidences of the growing interest of the total citizenry in the needs of the Negro citizen. Better housing and slum-clearing projects are under way; a strong movement had been initiated toward providing

better recreation programs and facilities with a State park for Negroes almost assured; a Negro newspaper began publication in January, a maternal care program is underway and there is a keen interest in re-organizing the ad-

South Carolina (Community Improvement)

**Greenville, S. C., Has Many Needs
For Negroes, Survey Reveals**

GREENVILLE, S. C. — (ANP) — Negro physicians, training for Negro nurses...more health work to improve the status of Negro personnel for city and county health are numerous, if the results of departments...the recently completed self-survey Sanitation And Safety:

of Greenville S. C., can serve as a barometer.

Results of this survey were announced last week by Dr. W. F. Loggins, president of the Community council conducted of the protection from fire department survey in cooperation with the Southern Regional council

As might be expected and guess. The survey recommended:

ed by unscientific observers, the survey revealed that Greenville had too few doctors, nurses and health facilities. Poor housing, had little recreation, streets paved...protect safety of terminal.

Before going into details on this topic—a background of this South Carolina town would be good underlaw... Three years ago, a Negro Willie Earle, was lynched in February. White was identified, indicted, inferior to the whites on basis of and tried, but were found guilty in plants per student (\$576 per white to \$319 per colored), expenditure which the white primary finallyers' pay were found to be on a

South Carolina is a state where comparatively few Negroes live in segregated communities. The survey recommended:

One spring day in 1948 a group of colored women asked the YMCA to set up a Negro branch in Greenville. The YWCA in turn sought advice from the Community coun-

From this incident was born the idea of a self survey—one in which the city should look at itself and find out the conditions of its Negro citizens.

Law Enforcement:

By July, 1949, the council was ready to start to work on its study. Twelve committees headed by a white chairman and a Negro vice chairman were formed to do the leg work. The SRC was called in to provide the professional help needed.

Now, almost a year later the survey has been completed, and it has declared the following results in these fields:

HEALTH: Shortage of doctors, nurses, hospital facilities, dentists, and health aid and advice.

The survey recommended:

Increased number of beds at General hospital plus improvement of present facilities and the extension of staff privileges to Ne-

and commercial level.

The survey advised the establishment of a city park for Negroes with swimming pool, skating rink, community center, etc...groes in unions...

employment opportunities for Negroes through chamber of commerce and Community council, groes with swimming pool, skating rink, community center, etc...groes in unions...

play areas for any new housing project...utilizing unused land for recreation...employment of train-buildings, and they do not work recreation leaders for commun together very often.

city work...a county recreation program...more funds for schools church action to improve recreation to provide their use...larger National facilities and work among gro branch of public library...young people...the organization city-wide groups such as Town of a Negro council of church women Hall and Community Concerts en...strengthening of Negro Min

Loggins, president of the Com posals, and...for safety, poor fire open programs to Negroes...bet isterial Alliance with expansion

ter commercial recreation...YMCA of activities possibly to radio. Phyllis Wheatley pro gram for whole city...

Lack of leadership caused lack of community spirit. Negroes do not receive fair treatment in transportation:

Negro gets fair deal only through taxicabs, but are provided courts. More leadership from such groups as fraternal organizations include the whole community was recommended...and also better

The survey recommended: Better local transportation for newspaper policies toward Negroes including courtesy, seating, routes, etc., better waiting...more Negroes with higher education, rooms and toilet facilities at thecation return to Greenville and railroad and bus stations.

Housing:

Nine of 13 welfare agencies serve Negroes; four employ Negroes on staff; one is for Negroes (Phyllis Wheatley.) All of them are short of funds. Special voluntary groups such as the American Red Cross also Negroes with held here, but has formed a follow-up committee to study what happens in connection with this re

unitary groups such as the American Red Cross being the only one with a Negro board member and Negroes on staff; one is for Negroes (Phyllis Wheatley.) All of them are short of funds. Special voluntary groups such as the American Red Cross also Negroes with held here, but has formed a follow-up committee to study what happens in connection with this re

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Negroes Plan Report Meet On Chest Plea

Morning news
Negro volunteer workers in the 1950 Community Chest campaign will have an informal report meeting at 7:30 p.m. Thursday in the contracted to buy a 100x100-foot Moorland Branch YMCA, 2700 lot, the southwest corner of Burger and Oakland south of Fair Park, Flora.

"Although the official kickoff for the intercultural committee handling solicitation in the Negro Community of Dallas is not until Sept. 28, we called the unofficial meeting in advance to see what has already been done," said George Allen, chairman of the committee.

Allen is president of the Southwestern School of Business Administration.

Mrs. Ida Hamilton, chairman of the Women's Division of the intercultural group, said she expected to have a substantial report ready by the time of next week's meeting.

Funds collected by members of Allen's committee will go into collections toward the general 1950 Chest quota of \$1,527,592.

Negro Group Plans Chest Fund Drive

Approximately 160 Negro Community Chest workers met at 7:30 p.m. Thursday at the Moorland Branch YMCA, General Campaign Chairman George L. Allen presided.

Cards were distributed to workers, and tags for the start of the Negro Community Chest campaign Sept. 28 were made, said D. Combs, campaign coordinator.

Those at the meeting included Clarence Stark, special gifts chairman; Mrs. Ida Hamilton, chairman of the Women's Division; and John Rice of the speakers bureau.

At 6 p.m. Monday the Moorland branch Negro clergymen will hear Maj. Gen. Roy H. Parker, chief of chaplains of the armed forces.

NEAR FAIR PARK

Chest Selects Blind Negro School Site

The Dallas Community Chest has contracted to buy a 100x100-foot lot, the southwest corner of Burger and Oakland south of Fair Park, as the site for a new trade school for blind Negroes.

The choice of location was based on convenience to the largest number of blind Negroes. A recent Council of Social Agencies survey showed that 70 per cent of Dallas' 332 known blind Negroes live in South Dallas and Oak Cliff.

Negotiations to buy the lot were made by James N. Landrum, representing the chest, and Judge Sarah T. Hughes, a trustee of the Hoblitzelle Foundation.

The Hoblitzelle Foundation has agreed to pay for erection of a building. It is scheduled to open by next June, and will be a branch of the Dallas Lighthouse for the Blind, a chest agency.

Like the original Lighthouse, the new branch will offer both jobs and job training to the blind. The State Commission for the Blind will contribute to the cost of teaching blind Negroes a trade.

Landrum is chairman of a chest subcommittee which was assigned to select a site for the new installation. Other members are Frank L. Skillern, Edwin L. Cox and Stuart Hunt.

They had the aid of the Dallas Unsighted Guild for Negroes, headed by Mrs. Roy Epting. This organization, long interested in establishing a training school for blind negroes, recently donated \$1,000 to the Negro division of the Community Chest campaign.

46b 1950

Texas (Child Welfare)

Negroes to Get Day Nursery In West Dallas

A new day nursery for Negro children of West Dallas will be built on a 192x105-foot site across Ritter Avenue from the C. F. Carr Elementary School for Negroes.

Purchase of the land was announced Wednesday by Marion B. Solomon, president of the Dallas Day Nursery Association, a Community Chest agency which already operates seven nurseries over town.

The new nursery will offer day care for forty children of mothers who must work, said James N. Landrum, chairman of a Community Chest subcommittee which purchased the property.

Landrum said construction would begin as soon as an architect could be chosen and plans drawn. Others on Landrum's committee were Frank L. Skillern, Edwin L. Cox, Stuart Hunt and Grady Vaughn Jr.

Working with these men in choosing the lot was Mrs. E. H. Hulsey, member of the Day Nursery Association board and also a trustee of the Hobitelle Foundation.

The Hobitelle Foundation recently gave the chest \$75,000 to build two Negro nurseries (one in West Dallas and one in Southeast Dallas) and a Negro Lighthouse for the Blind.

Operating budgets for all three new Negro services are included in the current Community Chest campaign.

Hoblitzelle Fund Gives \$75,000 for Negro Aid

Dallas, Texas

Morning News *Ave. 7-23-50*
The Hoblitzelle Foundation Saturday gave the Dallas Community Chest \$75,000 to build two Negro day nurseries and a Negro Lighthouse for the Blind.

Exact locations for the three buildings have not been selected.

One nursery, however, will be in the neighborhood of the C. F. Carr Elementary School in West Dallas, and the other in the Wahoo Park-Julian C. Frazier School area of Southeast Dallas.

A site for the Negro Lighthouse will be chosen after a survey is made of Dallas' blind Negro population. Chest Director Fred M. Lange Saturday asked the Council of Social Agencies to make such a survey.

John Q. Adams Jr., secretary of the Hoblitzelle Foundation, announced the gift in the absence of Dr. Umphrey Lee, foundation president.

The new nurseries will be operated by the Dallas Day Nursery Association, a chest agency. The workshop for blind Negroes will be a unit of the Dallas Lighthouse for the Blind, also a chest agency.

The nursery association already operates six nurseries for white children of working mothers, and one for Negroes. The latter is the Reba Wadel Memorial Day Nursery at 2735 Marder.

Lon Alsup of Austin, executive director of the Texas Commission for the Blind, told Dallas chest officials last May that there are about 300 blind Negroes in Dallas County.

Alsup said the state would pay for teaching blind Dallas Negroes a trade if the chest could set up a place for them to learn.

The Negro Lighthouse, like the lighthouse for whites, will provide jobs for blind Negroes as well as a place to learn a trade.

Chest President B. F. McLain Saturday expressed thanks for the gift on behalf of the chest board of directors, terming the donation "another example of the humanitarianism of Karl Hoblitzelle and his late wife, Esther Hoblitzelle."

Other Hoblitzelle grants in the past have gone to Southwestern Medical School, Texas Research Foundation and Southern Methodist University.

White House Conference on Children and Youth

TRUMAN STILL INSISTENT

Southerners who attended the Mid-Century White House conference on Children and Youth in Washington recently went home angry after learning that certain administration leaders sought to use the conference to promote the Truman program to break down segregation of the race. Early during the conference, Southern delegates obtained the impression that no effort would be made to place the group on record with respect to the segregation issue. It was after the scheduled adjournment hour at noon, Dec. 7, that the proposed resolution calling for an end to segregation was debated. Despite the obvious use by administration leaders of the parley as a vehicle to promote the Truman anti-segregation program, however, the feeling among Southerners who attended was that "good will come out" of the get-together of leaders from every state and territory to discuss problems of children and youth. Shrugging off the move to inter-racial mingling with declarations that such a resolution, passed without their support, would not be binding upon them, the Southerners devoted their attention to matters of child welfare and problems of youth which they considered more important. The anti-segregation resolution was, in fact, regarded generally by delegates from throughout the country as an administration political move—more "vote bait" for minority groups.

A Visit To Midcentury White House Conference

BY MRS. LUCILE M. SCOTT

(Continued from last week)

After the singing of the Star Spangled Banner, the President spoke accusing the Chinese Communists leaders of "deliberately" causing a "grave risk" of general war but said their action "does not change our fundamental purpose for the cause of just and peace."

Tuesday Panel 16 featured R. Maurice Moskowitz, associate director, National Director; Panel 17—Forrester B. Washington, Atlanta University School of Social Work, who told the group that the Negro is beset by high prices in all fields; Panel 21—Helen Cathart, formerly director of Child Welfare, Department of Special Welfare, Virgin Islands and Panel 26—Franklin Frazier, professor of Sociology Howard University.

Tuesday, I decided to attend the panel "Mass Media of Communication—The Use and Misuse." Mrs. Agnes E. Meyer, journalist, chairman. Robert Saudak, vice-president of the American Broadcasting Company scored when he told the group, "that parents who allow the children complete control over what programs to watch are negligent." He talked with authority too, because he informed the group that he had four children himself. Al Capp, cartoonist and humorist, was to have been a participant but was hospitalized at the last moment.

The evils of the wrong types of advertising—(especially outstanding national figures) being used to sanction liquor and beer ads was deplored by one teen-ager.

At still another panel, Dr. William C. Meninger of the Meiningen Foundation, Topeka, Kansas urged compulsory service. Mrs. Evelyn Mills, executive secretary of the National Council on Family Relations told the conference that "adults" are just as bewildered and confused with their new tasks as are the young people—that the atomic age affect parents as well as children.

Tuesday night, the Youth took over the program and Miss Ernestine Herbin of Bennett College, Greensboro, N. C. also vice-chairman of the advisory council on

Youth Participation delivered an outstanding address. Music was furnished by three choirs with the choir from Howard University being among the group.

Wednesday—After the morning session and lunch, the nearly 6000 delegates spent just about the busiest afternoon of the conference drafting recommendations, screening them and preparing them for the final presentation to the committee on conference recommendations, who worked far into Thursday morning to present them to the full conference to be voted. The Youth Conference drafted ideas for a "Better Nation and World."

Some of the ideas for this Better World-Nation sent to the general committee were recommendations and findings concerning world situations, segregation, discrimination, problems on infancy, adolescence, childhood, police, laws, housing, economic, health, religion, working conditions and communications.

Wednesday night—General Carlos P. Romulo, foreign secretary of the Philippine Republic told the delegates, "That the United Nations must meet the total challenge of communism's threat to international peace and security if the free world is to survive."

Thursday, Dec. 7—the conference assembled to hear the reports of the section chairman with Lyman Bryson, professor of Education, Teachers College, Columbia University, New York, presided.

Reports from chairman-Section 1—Benjamin Spock, M. D.; Section 2—Willard C. Olson, director of Research in Child Development, University of Michigan; Section 3

—Ira DeA Reid, professor of Sociology, Haverford College; Section 4—Thomas G. Pullen, Jr., State Superintendent of Schools for Maryland and Section 5—Herschel W. Misoner, director Bureau of Special and Adult Education, Ohio State.

These reports were followed by a report of the Committee for Conference Recommendations by Geo. D. Stoddard, who served as chairman. After this the conference began voting—only delegates with white cards were allowed to vote.

The conference reassembled after lunch and began voting on rec-

ommendations adopting three major ones.

1. That church and state must remain separate; that religious instruction should not be permitted in public schools.

2. That Federal aid to states for educational services should be extended to tax-supported schools, but not to students of schools other than those supported by taxes.

3. That there must be an end to racial and religious segregation in the United States.

Clergy of all faiths made a very impassioned plea during the day-long session for the delegates to give more consideration to God in their deliberations.

The segregation issue was attacked by Dr. Benjamin Mays, president of Morehouse College, Atlanta when he tried to enlarge the proposed conference recommendation. The original recommendation called for the abolition of racial segregation in education. Dr. Mays enlarged it to include public travel, government, church and employment.

When another delegate added the word "discriminatory" in front of his racial segregation term, Dr. Mays accepted and the recommendation was passed. However, Dr. Mays realized later what had happened and at the afternoon session the question was reopened.

At this time the amendment was thrown out and the conference adopted the original recommendation. Later on Miss Lillian Smith, Clayton, Georgia author of "Strange Fruit" proposed that the Conference support the President's civil rights program as a representation of our "faith in and practice in democracy." She said, "that dropping racial segregation and discrimination would not be like dropping an atom bomb, it would not kill a single man, woman or child." She and another delegate obtained the Conference support for an amendment urging:

"Prompt steps to eliminate all types of racial and religious segregation and that this conference through its most appropriate channels appeal to the Federal Government to abolish segregation in the Nation's Capital, making Washington the World's example of a truly working democracy with absence of discriminatory practices on the basis of race, creed or color."

The stormy session caused a cancellation of the scheduled afternoon program and panel, also the farewell address of Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the United States Children's Bureau. Prepared

speeches for both events will appear in the Conference Journal.

To me, this meeting was truly a living democracy met, talked, ate and discussed problems with person from all over the world. There were about five hundred foreign observers the first day I shared the cab with a young man, who is with the navy in one of the islands under the trusteeship of the UN it was quite interesting to hear him tell of his problems with the natives. He incidentally wanted to know if I were a teacher, when informed I wasn't he stated he couldn't imagine a teacher wearing such a hat (beautiful). Had lunch with a girl from Germany, Joanna Lamberti who discussed some of the customs of the people of her country. Saw and talked with P. L. Prattis-Georgians passed or chatted with during the meeting, Mrs. Ida Henderson, Mrs. L. D. Shivery, Rev. Brown, Prof. C. L. Harper, Miss Phyllis Dews, Miss Frankie Adams, Mrs. W. A. Scott, our Press representative, Mr. George Mitchell, Miss Rosalie Raglin, Miss Rosalie Oakes, Mrs. E. R. Carter, T. J. Johnson, St. Mrs. Eula Bennings, Dr. George Hightower, Dr. T. H. Brewer, Dr. C. V. Troup and Dr. R. O. Johnson.

Former Atlantans I took time to chat and visit with were: Mr. and Mrs. Sam Foshee (Susie Taylor) and Mrs. Ruth Logan, wife of Dr. Rayford Logan, who is hospitalized at Freedman. The Conference was made more interesting by the meeting of such persons as Mrs. J. A. Jackson, president of the National Dental Auxiliary, Charlottesville, Va., Mrs. John C. Carr, and Mrs. William T. Randal of Washington with whom I lunched each day at the Station.

Ann's husband Marion Hedge- man, a singer and her very efficient secretary, Verconia B. Wynn, whom I met for the first time, even though we had talked over the wires several times visited the conference and took me to supper Wednesday. Thursday, found me and Louise Trigg of Tuskegee rushing hurriedly out of the National Armory to be met by Soror Bobbie Scott who had invited us to dinner. There we enjoyed a very lovely and restful evening in her home where we met her husband Mr. James Scott, a real estate broker and The McDuffies (Irene), who were guest of the H. S. Murphy recently. Mr. McDuffie asked of Mr. Lorimer Milton our banker whom

he informed me that he had taught. It was at this dinner party Mrs. McDuffie asked that I attend her party the next night when she was entertaining her club.

There I met Mrs. Marion Paul, delegate from Orangeburg, S. C. and saw Hilda Evans, wife of the late Joseph H. Evans and formerly of this City. Among members of the club were: Mrs. Bernice Thomas and Mrs. Gladys Mellinger. Louise Trigg was house guest of the McDuffie's.

On Saturday I visited the exhibit at Freedman's Nurses Home by Estelle Osborne of New York displaying her African jewelry, cards and bags. Of course I couldn't resist the temptation to bring back a bracelet and earrings to match.

The American Council on Human Rights' office was next to be visited where I met the charming and efficient Patricia Roberts, talked with Elmer Henderson again and saw Robbie Davis, former Regional Director of AKA Sorority who was also a delegate to the conference. When picking up my reservations at the Station I saw Soror Powell of Philadelphia with her aunt, Miss Nellie Quander of Washington, one of the founders of Alpha Kappa Alpha.

Sunday, found me trying to get to the Station in a snow storm-encountered at the Western Union counter and old, old friend-since childhood days-Dr. Felton Clarke who was taking the Crescent home-Baton-Rouge, La.-aboard the train was Dr. Dibble of John Andrews Hospital, Tuskegee and brother of our Mrs. H. S. Murphy, who met the train when we pulled in the station in Atlanta Monday morning.

One of the most pleasing experiences was the treatment received in the diner seated so graciously by the Steward at table with no curtain or petition believe me no major catastrophe happened either.

Back at the desk-remember that it can happen-that democracy will work if only the people want it to. American must now more than ever realize that the color question

is really the one that will be the deciding factor if there is to be a lasting peace-and that democracy must no longer be lip service but a living thing.

A Visit To The Midcentury White House Conference

By LUCILE M. SCOTT

Left Atlanta Friday, December 1 for Washington, D. C. enroute to attend the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, one day before registration

the New Yorker, arriving in Washington, December 2.

After getting settled at my home, the guest apartment at St. Michael, 1712 16th St., N. W.—the apartment owned by a group of Negroes and integrated, I visited Freedman Hospital.

Among the owners of St. Michael are Dr. Joe Johnson, dean of Medical School, Howard University, who has been invited here for the opening of the wing at Grady Hospital in January.

At Freedman I saw Ann Arnold Hedgeman, assistant to Oscar Ewing, who was general chairman of the White House Conference. Ann who has been ill for six or seven weeks, was fretting and fuming because she couldn't get out to attend a single meeting at the conference into which she had put so many hours of work formulating plans to make it a success.

Saturday night, there was a knock at my door, when I opened it there stood, Mrs. Annie Lee Davis, former teacher at the Atlanta School of Social Work, she invited me over to her apartment, which was next door and so stated that she would be attending the Conference and that I might go along, also said that I could share her breakfast—what a delightful surprise and you can bet that I accepted.

Each morning I rode with Annie Lee Davis and her sister, Mrs. Edith Briscoe of Louisville, a delegate and her little daughter, Yvonne. Mrs. Davis is now connected with the Children's Department under the Federal Government in Washington.

Sunday found us at the National Guard Armory where registration was taking place. Going up the steps we met Dr. Rufus E. Clement, President, Atlanta University, Dr. R. B. Atwood, president, Kentucky State College and Forrester B. Washington, Director, Atlanta School of Social Work, Atlanta with whom we exchanged greetings. In the lobby we were directed to the right desk where we picked-up our final material, our badge and workshop card, which you had to have at all times to be permitted to the session.

While inspecting the exhibits on display, we spied Dr. Ira DeA Reid, who was chairman of Section III—

"Making More Positive the Influence of Religious, Social and Economic Forces on Personality Development." Dr. Reid was assisted by Helen Ross, Administrative Director, Institute for Psychoanalysis. One of the white delegates from Chicago, Dr. Reid stopped to chat with us and ask of friends in Atlanta, also to introduce his companion at that time, Mrs. Mary Ellen Goodman, Professor of Sociology, Wellsley College.

At one of the booths—I chanced to meet and chat with Dorothy Height, National President of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority. After collecting all types of material back home, and then to the apartment of Dr. and Mrs. Joe Johnson (Estherlene) where I enjoyed dinner and television show.

Monday morning found us, Annie Lee, Edith and myself rushing madly to make the morning meeting after placing the daughter Yvonne in the Nursery School. The morning session was highlighted by an address by Benjamin Spock, M. D. Director, The Rochester Child Health Institute. Dr. Spock told the conference that the children of today are being short changed—that there are too "few teachers," "temperament" unfit—"salaries" too LOW for the important job that they have. He also said that Americans spend more for tobacco and cosmetics than they do for the schools.

Leaving the main auditorium I hurriedly rushed to Room W-13 where panel 8, "The Meaning of Citizen Responsibility in our Society," with Earl J. McGrath, United States Commissioner of

Education, chairman; speaker, Marquis E. Childs, columnist and author with Mrs. Victor Shaw, chairman Advisory Committee on Citizen Participation of National Social Welfare Assembly and Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, M. D. president of National Council of Negro Women, participants. Dr. Ferebee stated that, "democracy is under attack," as practiced in America today.

After lunch round me rushing to workshop—Group 20, "The Effects of Prejudice and Discrimination on Healthy Personality Development."

Dr. Otto Klinberg, Professor of Psychology, Columbia University, leader; Dr. Kenneth Clark, Psychology Department, College of the City of New York and associate Director of the Northside Center for Child Development, speaker and Mrs. Mary Ellen Goodman (brains plus beauty), recorder. There were 106 participants in this workshop.

There, I saw Dr. Benjamin Mays, president, Morehouse College, Atlanta, who was also chairman on panel 21; "Making Community Services Responsive to Community Needs."

Mrs. M. B. Hutto, Bainbridge and Dr. William Boyd, Atlanta University, Atlanta were assigned to this workshop, also spied later was Elmer Henderson, Director of the American Council on Human Rights.

by Helen Ross, Administrative Di-

rector, Institute for Psychoanalysis.

One of the white delegates from

Chicago, Dr. Reid stopped to chat

with us and ask of friends in At-

lanta, also to introduce his com-

panion at that time, Mrs. Mary

Ellen Goodman, Professor of Soci-

ology, Wellsley College.

New acquaintances at the work-

shop were: Caroline K. Simmons,

Executive Department State Com-

mission Against Discrimination, New

York; Richard K. Bennett direc-

tor Community Division of Ameri-

can Friends Service Committee

Seated next to me was Delbert M.

Mann, Scarritt College Professor,

Nashville—member of the Board of

Directors the Bethlehem Center—his

wife is chairman of the Tennessee

chairman Commission for chil-

dren. They have three children,

one, a son is director of Television

for NBC (Philco Show.)

Our buzz group included a young student from New Jersey, three young students in Washington—young doctor, F. L. Stricker, Yale University—Child Study Center, myself, Mrs. M. B. Hutto, Prof. Mann and Charles J. McNeill, assistant to the President of Geo. A. Pflaum, Publisher, Inc., of Dayton. Mr. McNeill is a former newspaper editor, magazine writer, author of textbooks and is now publishing a series of classroom periodicals for use in parochial schools and Catholic Sunday Schools. The Company is 65 years old.

I was appointed reporter for the group and also made teller, which meant working at the entire ses-

sion Thursday.

Chatted with Sister Providence, F. C. S. P.—Instructor in Sociology, College of Great Falls, Great Falls, Montana. She was a Stat. appointed delegate—works with Montana Indians—has been adopted by the Dorothy Boulding Ferebee, M. D. Blackfeet Indians as the "Berry Woman" and by the Gros Ventres as "One Woman," to replace in tribal membership these respective Indian women, who were leaders in the old days.

Dr. L. Reddix, president of Jackson College (my old school where I spent my childhood) was also a member of the workshop. Dr. Horace De Lilin, associate Chief of

Branch of Health Bureau of Indian Affairs made a special appeal for the Indians and gave information concerning their status—stating that 80-90% are living in rural slums, scattered throughout the country to Alaska. Met and chatted with Miss Lillian Smith, the famous author of Strange Fruit—a fellow Georgian.

The youngest participant in our section was Martin Dillon, age 12, who was sponsored by The Big Brothers organization in Washington that provides prominent men to be advisors and friends to young boys who lack a father's time and advice. His father, who came to this country from Ireland, died seven years ago.

Tuesday morning again found me in the main auditorium, a few minutes later, Soror Pearl Sewell, came in and sat by me and called my attention that she had met me at the Boule in Houston—incidentally we met twice in the mornings quite by accident and attended the same panel one morning.

Dr. Allison Davis, Chicago University Professor's address highlighted the program Tuesday morning—he told the conference that the Country is wasting a "large proportion" of its human resources in schools, armed services and in industry and then gave the reason why—"the teachers come from the middle classes and never understand the cultural patterns of the lower class."

Dr. Davis' speech has been commented upon by the Washington Post, outstanding weeklies and the issue of December 11, Washington Post carries a feature article by Elsie Carper-headed "U. S. Public Education System Not Democratic," says Dr. Davis. Shortly after the speech by Dr. Davis the delegates began standing hoping to get a glimpse of the President, who entered the National Guard Armory hurriedly a little after 10 a. m. surrounded by Secret Service men and Metropolitan police. President Truman accepted the applause of the audience graciously and thanked them.

Dr. Dorothy Ferebee Keynotes Democracy At White House Meet

BY ALICE A. DUNNIGAN

The most basic concern of adults in this country today should be the inculcation of a moral philosophy about democracy," declared Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, President of the National Council of Negro Women. Speaking last Monday on one of the panels at the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, the Council President declared that democracy is now in a period of challenge.

In discussing the "Meaning of Citizen Responsibility in Our Society," Dr. Ferebee pointed out that a democratic environment in a democratic community should be made so meaningful that all children would know what is meant when the word democracy is spoken, and will not consider it just an empty shibboleth.

More adequate facilities for the young people of this country, greater youth participation in community life, and more constructive planning for children were points emphasized by other Negro participants on the various panels.

Dr. Caroline F. Ware, professor of Research, School of Social Work, Howard University, stressed the need of equalization of educational opportunities for all children. The existing services for children of this country are now seriously inadequate because of the great upsurge in births, she said, therefore, the expansion of all services for children "must be stepped up and we need to be prepared to meet the crest of the wave as it hits each new level or new service."

Dr. Charles S. Johnson, president of Fisk University stressed the need of more constructive planning for children, but conceded that such planning is greatly overshadowed by the military question.

Discussing the subject of "Making a Dynamic Economy Serve the Needs of Children and Youth," Dr. Johnson said he thought there was no place for children in today's tight business economy, but the military situation is now limiting our thinking according to plans, he declared.

January 22, 1950
Dr. Kenneth B. Clark, Assistant Professor of Psychology, College of the City of New York, said that the problem of belongingness and group identity for adults is the same as the problem for children.

Mrs. Ruby Hurley, Youth Secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, was one of the speakers on the panel which discussed "Youth Participation in Community Living."

This panel decided that the communities must canvas the possibilities of youth participation in local affairs as the youth of America are ready to assume the responsibilities of citizenship. "The home, the school, and the community must all learn greater youth participation."

The principal addresses were made in the general Monday morning session by Dr. Benjamin Spock, co-director of the Rochester Child Health Institute at Rochester, Minnesota, and Leonard W. Mayo, director of the Association for the Aid of Crippled Children.

The group was then divided into fifteen different panels, each discussing a separate subject pertaining to better conditions for the youth of this country.

Following the lunch recess, the 6000 delegates divided themselves into five work groups, where findings were made and resolutions drawn up.

Atlanta
Dr. Ira DeA. Reid, professor of Sociology and Chairman of the Department at Haverford College in Pennsylvania, served as chairman of the section which discussed "Making More Positive the Influence of Religious, Social and Economic Forces on Personality Development."

A dramatization of the report of the Advisory Council on Youth Participation was presented at the evening session by the speech and drama department of the Catholic University of America.

Music was furnished by the combined chorus and choirs of The American University Chorus, the Catholic University Chorus and the Howard University Choir.

White House Conference on Children and Youth



Concourse Sat. 12-16-50
White House Conference—Pictorial highlights of the Truman-called Mid-Century White House Conference on Youth and Children in Washington, Dec. 3-7. Left: Symbolic of the spirit of united youth is this group at Interna-

tional House. Left to right: Kalyan G. Vaidya, India; Jeanette Fenby, Washington; M. Zaman Khan, Pakistan; Ernestine Herben, Greensboro, N. C.; Christophe DuPont, France; Gunver Nielsen, Denmark; Ann Yalom, Washington; and Ravi Amatayakul, Siam. Center: Prominent race figures attending in-



cluded Mrs. Ora Stokes Perry, Kansas City, Mo.; Dr. S. C. Scruggs, Jefferson City, Mo.; Mrs. W. A. Scott, Atlanta, Ga.; R. Maurice Moss, New York; Mrs. Lucille M. Scott, Atlanta, Ga., and Dr. L. C. Downing, Roanoke, Va. Right: Miss Alice Davidson, New York staff member of the National P-TA Con-

gress, describes books on display to youth delegates Georgia Carolyn Bush, Marianna, Ark.; Jewell Douglas, Caldwell, Tex.; Rebecca Downing, Machiponga, Va.; Willette L. Gladney, Cushing, Okla., and Joan Whiten, Frederick, Md. — Cabell Photos.

Delegates to White House Conference Demand:

Abolish Segregation in Education, Wipe Out Jim Crow in U.S. Capital!

46b
By REVELLA CLAY

WASHINGTON—If the nation wants to improve the well-being of its children and develop healthy personalities, it must abolish segregation in education and wipe out Jim Crow in the nation's capital, the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth voted here Thursday.

In two strong civil rights recommendations, contained in a ninety-point plan adopted as the major objectives to be achieved within the next ten years, the President-called conference went on record as opposing dual

more than 6,000 delegates to the National Guard Armory for the "biggest and most democratic" White House parley ever held.

The recommendations for the elimination of all types of racial and religious segregation was adopted on a motion made by Lillian Smith of Atlanta, Ga., whose motion also urged support of the President's Commission on Civil Rights.

Securing permission from the conference chairman, FSA Administrator Oscar Ewing, to

speak to her motion, Miss Smith said she had learned as a "white Southern woman that segregation hurts everybody, the white child as well as the colored child." She reiterated her plea made last week, that race bars be dropped instead of atom bombs.

The celebrated author was greeted with loud applause when she observed: "Dropping race might cause world-wide repercussions, but it won't kill a single child on earth."

Abolition of capital city Jim

crow was voted by the conference on an amendment made to Miss Smith's motion by Robert Tucker, a youth delegate from Nashville, Tenn.

This recommendation, adopted as part of Miss Smith's motion specifically urged that: the conference, through its most appropriate channels, appeal to the Federal Government to abolish segregation in the nation's capital, on the basis of race, creed or color, to make the capital truly representative of democracy.

Mr. Tucker's recommendation, undoubtedly grew out of the widespread difficulties and embarrassment suffered by Negro delegates attending the conference, who were refused accommodation and service in a number of downtown hotels and eateries.

Another move to bar the holding of any further conference on children and youth in any city where segregation is practiced was urged in a proposal which was lost, when Mr. Ewing ruled it "out of order."

Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse College, made the motion urging the abolition of segregation in education.

Liberals, touting for passage of the motion, suffered a tremendous jolt when the motion was amended by a white Southerner from Mississippi, who amended Dr. Mays' motion to include the word "discriminatory" before the words "racial segregation."

The motion as amended was passed during the morning session, and liberals feared that the effectiveness of the motion would be imperiled since it raised the issue of "separate but equal" and might have involved long court procedures to establish "discrimination."

During the afternoon session, however, liberals were successful in out-maneuvering their foes, and having the motion reconsidered; at which time it was adopted.

While other recommendations urging enactment of FEPC and other civil rights measures, did not get to the floor, liberals and Negro leaders were well satisfied with the positive results of the conference in passing the rights resolutions.

Mr. Ewing and the fifty-two member national conference committee were empowered to whip into shape machinery for carrying out these rights recommendations together with others, when the conference also voted that a follow-up program be established.

Other of these recommendations urged that:

- Religious education be kept out of public schools, and that state and church remain separate; but that religious education be taught in homes and in institutions of organized religion;

- Nursery schools and kindergartens be included as "part of public educational opportunity for children;

- Provision of school lunches without charge for children unable to pay for them;

- Further Federal aid be given to the states for educational services in tax-supported schools, "without Federal control, to help equalize educational opportunity."

- Construction of 810,000 low-rent public housing units to proceed at "full speed" in order to provide for low-income families "now living in slums."

- The development of a co-operative housing program to meet the needs of middle-income families ineligible for public housing.

Naming Of 18 Negroes Ends Big Slap At Talmadge

ATLANTA — Organization of the delegates of the White House Conference for Children and Youth who were appointed by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, after Gov. Herman Talmadge refused to appoint Negroes to the Georgia delegation, was perfected here Saturday by Benjamin E. Mays, national committeeman of the conference.

The White House Conference National Committee reduced the voting power of the 36 lily white Talmadge appointees by one-third and authorized the appointment of 18 Negroes with equal representation and voting power.

Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work, was named chairman; William Alexander, Fort Valley State College, vice-chairman, and Miss Rosalie Regin, Phyllis Wheatley YWCA, Atlanta, secretary. The other delegates are: Joseph M. Atkinson, Brunswick; Mrs. Eula Benning, Atlanta; Dr. William M. Boyd, Atlanta; Dr. T. H. Brewer, Columbus; Rev. Rev. J. H. Brown, Fort Valley; Louis Henry Bronson, Macon; Mrs. J. E. Carter, Jr., Augusta.

Also Miss Phyllis W. Dews, Atlanta; C. L. Harper, Atlanta; Mrs. M. B. Hutto, Bainbridge; George Mitchell, Miss Rosalie Oaks, Mrs. Lucille McAllister Scott, and Mrs. A. Louise Taylor, all of Atlanta.

The group included two white persons elected at the request of the Negro members because of their relation to youth serving in the state.

PEOPLE MAKING THE NEWS

That group of organizational representatives working on the proposed FEPC executive order, will meet this week for final review of the draft. One of the most ardent behind-the-scenes influences working for Presidential issuance of the order is Interior Department Secretary Oscar Chapman whose fine Italian hand in the racial wedge has been behind more than a dozen gains for Negroes. . . . Chip Savoy, back from his ECA assignment in Formosa isn't sure how long he'll inhabit these parts. . . . Archie Alexander, the Des Moines engineer may get a shot at developing the Artibonite Valley Irrigation project in Haiti. He's headed that way

now . . . That was Des Moines' Charlie Howard of Progressive Party note who took the former Assistant Attorney General John Rogge to task for branding the recent Warsaw Peace Conference Red-dominated. Howard was delegate . . . Georgia's "Holman" Talmadge could take a leaf from the book of Alabama's Jim Folsom, who named four Negroes out of five gubernatorial-appointed delegates to the White House Conference on Youth meeting here December 3-7. State A & M College's Charles Orr, Tuskegee's Alonzo Davis, State Teachers College's Dr. Anderson and Belzora Ward of Birmingham Juvenile Court got the nods. The fifth was the governor's wife.

White House Conference on Children and Youth

A Lighter Moment During the Work at the Youth Conference

RELAXING INTERLUDE—All was not seriousness yesterday at the sessions of the Midcentury White House Conference on

Children and Youth at the Armory. Here the photographer catches smiling young faces after a joke by the speaker

By Bob Burchette—The Washington Post

School, Church Groups Split on Released Time

2 Recommendations Issued From Panels Studying Religion And Education

The proposal to release children from school for religion training drew opposite recommendation yesterday from two groups at the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth.

The church group, after much debate, was for the practice and the school unit was opposed.

What the final recommendation of the conference will be on the controversial issue will be decided at a general session of 14,000 delegates this morning.

In the end, the session of churchmen and religious workers adopted this resolution:

"We recommend that the White House Conference call upon parents to set up in each community, in accord with the law of the state or territory or the District of Columbia, provision for a program of religious education on release time from the public school; each child to be released only upon the request or permission of his parent or guardian."

A strong minority vote was registered on the resolution and the argument is expected to be revived when all the delegates get a chance to discuss the matter.

The view of the school group was that the teaching of specific religions was the job of the family and the religious institution.

The religious session adopted a vigorous program dedicated to bringing the half of the Nation's children now going without reli-

gious training back into the influence of the church and the synagogue. The group urged: Strengthening of bonds of happy family relationships by effective pre-marital, marital and paternal counseling; encouragement of daily family religious experiences; employment of spiritually, morally and professionally qualified personnel to foster healthy personalities.

Youth Parley Drafts Ideas For Better Tomorrow

United States should have the right of self-determination and should be permitted to live where they chose. Segregation should be permitted to live where they choose. Segregation should can life.

Communications: The television industry should develop and extend daily programs to meet in-

Discrimination: Every method should be used to teach youth not to make other people objects of hatred and prejudice because of race, color, nationality, or the political systems of which they may be the victims.

Infancy and Early Childhood: A conference should be called by a voluntary national agency to plan legislation for child day care under six. Minimum standards should be set in each State for day-care centers, nursery schools and kindergartens. Uniform hospital standards for care of mothers and children should be set up. The parents' feelings of satisfaction and self-confidence should be fostered. Child specialists should consider whether their books increase parental anxiety over their adequacy.

Adolescence: Investigation is needed to find out how much of adolescent conflict is inevitable. Young people who are "left out" of clubs, activities and organizations should be studied. Adults, youths and professional workers should be represented on curriculum planning committees. Health services for adults should be broadened to recognize emotional difficulties and give advice on how to relieve them.

Schools: Educational institutions should reexamine their policies to see if they are encouraging cheating and overemphasizing grades in selection of school candidates. There should be immediate protection of the right of children to be taught by teachers who are not menaced by threats to their freedom of speech.

Needs of schools for critical materials should yield priority only to military needs. There should be immediate enactment of Federal aid to education.

Religion: Churches and synagogues should give youth more participation in their organizations. Parents in each community should set up a program of religious education on released time from public schools.

Working conditions: States should pass and enforce laws regulating night labor hours for

Youth Parley Drafts Its Blueprint For Future

**Post
World Affairs,
A-Bomb Schooling
Are Listed Among
Critical Needs Today**

By Dorothea Andrews
Post Report

A 10-year prospectus to guide Americans in their work with children and youth began to take shape at the Midcentury White House Conference yesterday.

Nearly 6000 delegates spent the busiest working day of the conference drafting recommendations, screening them and preparing for the final proposals which will be made at the concluding sessions today.

The committee on conference recommendations met far into this morning to pick out of the thousands of recommendations by the work groups those which will come up for the full conference vote today.

In themselves, the recommendations were important to conferees because they showed what some of America's top citizens, parents and experts think are the most important problems the country needs to tackle right now, and in the 10 years until the next conference, to "insure for "each child a healthy personality."

Here are some of the tentative findings and recommendations on major problems made by work groups, and sent for screening to the conference committee:

World Situation: Government authorities must immediately inform the public on the seriousness of the present crisis. Plans must be prepared immediately for community action. Because American adults and youth do not understand the meaning of democracy, United States foreign policy, or our U. N. role, there must be a positive, simple, affirmative clarification of the principles of democracy through every means of com-

communication

Atom Bomb: We must admit to our children the existence of the atomic bomb and explain that it does not mean total destruction. Parents must keep their children free from fear and turn existing fear into a positive plan for action should atomic attack come.

Mobilization! Community agencies, public and private should begin now to assess their present facilities and programs and prepare to redirect them to meet the emergency children and youth needs. Studies should be made of the potentialities of teenage girls and older women for community service. Mothers with infants and toddlers should be the last source of emergency manpower. Permissive laws to adjust schools to emergency operations should be passed at once.

Segregation: No further conference under Federal auspices should be held in Washington until it provides nonsegregated facilities for conference participants. Religious organizations should take leadership in abolition of segregation.

Hotel Eye Negro Delegates

White House Confab Faces Race Problem

Courier Sat. 12-9-50
WASHINGTON—Whether the bias of local hotels will embarrass the President-called Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth, was still a moot question and the No. 1 headache of officials here Sunday as the mammoth conference opened in the National Guard Armory.

With approximately 1,000 delegates of every racial distinction to be housed, wary and uneasy conference planners virtually had their fingers crossed, hoping that Capital hotels, which adamantly bar Negroes, would cause no unpleasant incidents to mar what has shaped up on paper as the most democratic of the five such sessions called by United States Presidents since 1909.

As initially reported by P. L. Pratts, Courier executive editor, conference planners were originally "stumped" over how the housing dilemma could be solved. The committee on housing, headed by the Very Rev. Msgr. John J. McCafferty of Catholic University, sought a conference with Washington restaurant owners sometime ago, but were refused a hearing.

SECOND EFFORT MADE

A second attempt netted a proposal that hotel owners would accept the delegates—but on a quota system, is that, with hotels taking only a designated share of Negro delegates.

The conference planners, who at convention opening time were still unaware of exactly how many Negro delegates there will be, gave a flat "no" to this offer, and persisted until they won assurance from the twenty-eight hotel owners.

Throughout the conference, which continues through Dec. 7, a conference member will be placed in each of these hotels on an around-the-clock schedule, to give information to delegates, and as far as possible, avert any "unpleasant incidents."

Should these hotels abide by their pledges, it would set a precedent here, for there are few downtown hotels which let color barriers down, even to receive nationally known and distinguished Negroes.

TO STUDY BIAS

The purpose of the conference shall be to "consider how mental, emotional and spiritual qualities essential to individual happiness and to responsible citizenship can be developed in children, and what physical, economic, and social conditions are deemed necessary to this development."

Housing the approximately five hundred youth delegates is expected to be considerably less of a headache, Mr. Beers revealed. Through a special arrangement, these youth representatives, who last August went and discrimination on a healthy

Mississippi Leaders See Good Results Following Meet On Segregation Issue

Wed. 12-13-50
By HOWARD SUTTLE
Washington Correspondent

WASHINGTON — Despite the obvious use of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth by the administration in efforts to promote the Truman program to break down segregation of the races, the general feeling among Mississippi leaders who attended the parley here the past week was that good will come out of it.

With Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing in the chair, the conference concluded a half-day past schedule last Thursday. And with hundreds of delegates unaware that resolutions calling for the end of race segregation would be proposed during the closing session, many delegates had made their reservations to return home and could not attend.

Several who remained for the final session and sought to offer amendments to resolutions that were railroaded through by administration supporters complained that they could not obtain recognition from the chairman.

"Progress Under Segregation"

Southern delegates, including 40 from Mississippi, shrugged off the move for support of inter-racial mingling with declarations that such a resolution, not having received their support, would not be binding upon them in their efforts to promote a program of welfare for children and youth in the Dixie states.

In fact, the anti-segregation issue was regarded generally by delegates from throughout the country as a political move by the administration. And those seeking a bet-

ter relationship between leaders in the respective areas of the nation simply devoted their attention to matters they considered more important.

Mrs. Thad J. Ryan, Jackson, appointed by Gov. Fielding L. Wright as chairman of the State Committee on Children and Youth, took the position that no amount of action by the conference on the segregation issue would change the situation in Mississippi, where, she maintained "both the white and Negro races are making progress under segregation."

Back Church-State Separation

Two major resolutions, one calling for continued separation of church and state, the other for federal aid to tax-supported schools, but not to private schools, had the general support of the Mississippi group, as well as other Southern delegations. Those supporting federal aid, however, were careful to stipulate their support is contingent upon no federal interference in local school administration.

J. M. Tubb, state superintendent of education, who joined Mrs. Ryan in leading the Mississippi group to the parley, said the conference was "great" because it brought together representatives from all states and territories to discuss the problems of youth and children.

"I feel sure," Tubb declared "that out of this conference will develop legislation and activities that will mean much to the young people of America."

Fred M. Ross, Meridian, member of the Mississippi Board of Public Welfare, former Lauderdale county sheriff and ex-state senator, said he "found nothing in the conference that could be regarded as sectional."

He said the parley "represents a scientific approach to the problems of children and youth from a non-partisan standpoint." Ross declared he had found that even the matter of segregation "is considered a nationwide problem, and no effort is being made to single out a state or section as possessing problems differing from any other state or section."

Young People Delegates

Keeping pace with delegations from other states, Mississippi young people were well-represented on the Magnolia State group. Among these were Misses Lewise Ragan, Corinth, president of the student body at the Mississippi State College for Women, and Rachael Maxey, Taylorsville, MSCW student; Willis Horne, Laurel, Mississippi State College student and state 4-H Club president; Maurice Dantin, president of the Ole Miss student body, and Robert C. Woods, Jr., Holmes Junior College student and state president of the Future Farmers of America.

Miss Ragan referred to the conference as the "most inspirational meeting I ever attended."

Dr. T. N. Touchstone, Jackson, superintendent of the Mississippi Children's Home, summed up the meeting as follows:

"When we take all the organizations and groups that are working with child welfare and get them together, there is bound to be a synchronization of effort. As a past state commander of the American Legion, I am particularly interested in child welfare, and in getting information on organizations and groups that may handle cases that cannot be handled by the Legion. As superintendent of the Mississippi Children's Home, I am interested in procedures and practices in the nation involving adoption of children who do not have home and family life. This conference has enabled me to gain knowledge on these matters."

Parley Fifth In History

The White House youth parley was the fifth of its kind in American history. The first, called in 1909 by the then President Theodore Roosevelt, is credited with having brought about creation of the Children's Bureau, now headed by Miss Katherine Lenroot.

The roster of delegates from Mississippi included Mrs. L. W. Alston, Hattiesburg, state PTA president; Mrs. Nina Archer, Greenville, Washington County welfare agent; Miss Elise Boschart, director, Mississippi Southern College Nursery School; Mrs. Annette Boutwell, State College health education specialist; Mrs. Earl Brickell, Indianola, representing the American Legion Auxiliary; Mrs. J. C. Burrow, Columbia, trustee, Mississippi Industrial and Training School; Mrs. C. C. Clark, Crystal Springs,

vice president, national PTA; Dr. Virginia Dornes, Jackson, state director of maternal and child health; P. H. Elasom, Jackson, state supervisor of negro education.

Mrs. Eunice Eley, Jackson, secretary, State Library Commission; Rt. Rev. Thomas Fullam, Natchez, St. Mary's Cathedral; Mrs. J. M. Garrard, Greenwood, president, Community Welfare Council; Mrs. D. W. McBride, Jackson, director, Division of the Blind; Mrs. Sam McCorkle, Grenada Community Services; Mrs. C. C. Donald, Bay St. Louis, State Welfare Board; Judge Thomas Minniece, Meridian, chancellor; Dr. Forrest W. Murphy, dean, Ole Miss School of Education; Dr. W. E. Noblin, Jackson, director, Crippled Children's Services; Mrs. O. H. Palmer, Jackson, Family Service Society; State Rep. Zelma W. Prize, Greenville; Mrs. Alexander F. Chisholm, Laurel; Miss Sara P. Ricks, Jackson, director, Child Welfare Division, State DPW; Herschel Saucer Jackson, secretary, Mississippi Children's Code Commission; J. O. Snowden, superintendent, Marks schools; Judge S. B. Thomas, Greenville, Washington County judge; Mrs. Stanley Wilson, Meridian, Women's Society of Christian Services.

In the roster of negro delegates were Dr. J. T. Otis, president, Alcorn College; Dr. Jacob L. Reddin, president, Jackson College; Dr. Thomas Luther Zuber, physician; Elizabeth Moman, president, state negro PTA; Lucille Price, Oakley, child welfare worker, Oakley Training School; Mrs. G. W. Williams, Oakley, president, State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs.

PURSUIT OF DEMOCRACY

By MARJORIE MCKENZIE

(The views expressed in this column are those of the writer and do not necessarily express the editorial opinion of The Courier—The Editors.)

HERE was a yeastiness in the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth that should give new hope to minority group specialists. Frankly, the professional circles in race relations have been experiencing a slump in recent years.

The ferment at the Youth Conference on the issue of separation of church and state and on racial segregation suggests that while working techniques in the field have worsened, lay attitudes have improved.

At an annual meeting of intergroup officials in New York recently, there was among the delegates a notable lack of enthusiasm and imagination about the problems faced by the private and public agencies in the race relations field.

THE BALMY WARTIME and postwar prestige of intergroup activity departed awhile back. New and realistic thinking on the role of organized, professional effort and financing has been needed for some time.

The White House Conference resolutions, and the heated atmosphere out of which they were welded, do indicate that the groundwork laid by the experts during the war continues to bear fruit, though the superstructure is weak.

The young people attending the conference were straightforward and vigorous. This is especially important because the conference was held during the most ominous days since the end of the war, days when decisions most threatening to the nation's youth were being made.

IT SEEMS TO me that out of the conference's paramount resolutions on (1) ending ra-



Miss McKenzie

White House Conference Indicates There Is Hope For Racial Problems

cial and religious segregation in the United States (2) keeping religious instruction out of public schools and (3) extending Federal aid to state tax-supported schools, the people who are concerned professionally with these matters should be able to find the fresh authority and fresh approaches to their endeavors.

One thing that is impressive about the resolutions is their simplicity. They are grounded on big principles. The tendency of the experts to give great weight to local factors, and thus to tailor the principle to meet the particular situation, often results in negation of the principle itself.

For example, a person is either opposed to segregation or he isn't. Once he begins to qualify the times and places in which his opposition operates, to describe and advocate what is possible, he has lost his grip on the principle of human equality.

REGIONALISM IN RACE relations is the problem, not the answer. Similarly, the principle of separation of church and state, by which our political freedom was gained and lives, is beclouded by small things.

It is argued that states may provide transportation and books and health services to children in parochial schools without violating the principle. Conversely, it is argued that religion may be taught in public schools.

So it is that the logic of small things threatens the whole; each seemingly harmless deviation adds up to total loss.

THE ATTITUDE OF compromise, the recognition of differences, a respect for the other point of view—these are cultivated, scientific responses to the complexity of people and the world. They are responses especially to be found among the intergroup workers as cultivated people with a knowledge of human personality.

The danger in these responses lies in their being extended to those fundamentals which

are the very structure of the society and the government under which we live.

Perhaps one lesson the experts can learn from the White House Conference is that there are certain subjects about which it does not pay to be mealy-mouthed. Are you fur or agin' democracy?

Abolition of All Segregation Urged, by White House Conference Delegates

*Full Support Requested for Program
Offered by President's 'Rights' Unit*

By LOIS TAYLOR

WASHINGTON

Three recommendations calling for an end to segregation were passed by the White House Youth Conference at its closing meeting last night.

With other recommendations in the 90-point Conference platform, they go to a citizens' committee, still to be chosen, which will work out forms for concrete action.

3 Recommendations

The three recommendations on the racial issue are:

1. That racial segregation in education be abolished;

2. That full support be given to the program recommended by the President's Commission on Civil Rights, and that prompt steps be taken "to eliminate all types of racial and religious segregation."

3. That the Conference appeal to the Federal Government to abolish segregation in Washington.

Student's Amendment

The latter proposal came from Charles Tucker, Tennessee State College student, as an amendment to the one on Civil Rights which was offered by Miss Lillian Smith, liberal white Southerner. Mr. Tucker's motion read:

"That this conference through its most appropriate channels appeal to the Federal Government to abolish segregation in the Nation's Capital, making Washington the world's example of a truly working democracy, absent of discriminatory practices on the basis of race, color, or creed."

Although Miss Smith said she preferred not to have this included in her amendment, because she does "not like blanket amendments," it was added with loud applause by an overwhelming majority of the delegates.

Miss Smith's View

She had said, in proposing her recommendation:

"As a white Southerner, I know the great evil of segregation and how it harms the white child as well as the colored child."

"If for a moral subsistence, we had added that although he had been born and reared in the South he believed that 'this iniquitous

system of segregation must go.'

Then another white Southerner from Meridian, Miss., proposed that the word "discriminatory" be inserted, so that the amendment would read, "That discriminatory racial segregation in education, etc., be abolished."

An additional amendment on segregation, passed by a white representative of the American Friends Service Committee, was ruled out as "not germane to the issue" by Oscar R. Ewing, FSA administrator, chairman of the meeting.

It suggested that no conference called by the Federal Government in behalf of all people be held in Washington or any other community until it provides unsegregated facilities for all participants."

NAACP Youth Speaks

Speaking of this proposal, a colored NAACP youth delegate from Ohio pointed out that this was the first time youth had participated in a White House Conference.

"We have slept under the same roof at Fort Meyers," he said, "and we have eaten under the same roof here at the National Guard Armory."

"If we return to Washington when the conference is held in 1960, we would like to find this unsegregated condition prevailing everywhere in the Capital."

School Bias 'Hot Potato'

General sentiment on the race question seemed to be liberal among the Conference delegates who passed each of the recommendation for ending school segregation.

But hectic maneuvering was necessary to straighten out the recommendation for ending school segregation.

This occurred after President Benjamin Mays of Morehouse College had moved that abolition of segregation in public travel, government, churches, and employment be included.

White Southerners Speak Up

A white Texan concurred in this and added that although he had been born and reared in the South he believed that "this iniquitous

Taylor and Dr. Forrester B. Washington, chairman.

In addition to this group, a number of Georgians have been invited:

Mrs. B. E. Mays, Miss Frankie V. Adams, Mrs. Warren R. Cochrane, Dr. G. L. Hightower, Dr. R. O. Johnson, Warren R. Cochrane, Dr. J. H. Moore, Mrs. Grace T. Hamilton, Dr. Rufus Clement, Nelson Jackson, Mrs. W. A. Scott Sr., Mrs. Ida Henderson, W. W. Laws and Mrs. J. A. Brunson, Savannah; Miss Daisy Lewis, President C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College; T. J. Johnson, Columbus, and Mrs. J. S. Morgan, Cartersville.

Negro Beset by Higher Prices In All Fields, Educator Says

By Elsie Carper

Post Reporter

Negro families on the economic borderline of a \$3000 yearly income must pay beyond their mean for rent and food, Forrester B. Washington, director of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, yesterday told a conference group at the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Washington said Negro families are unable to make the proper contributions to their children because a disproportionate part of the income must go for rent and food.

"It costs the Negro family more to live than the white family with the same income," Washington declared.

Landlords in the District will take an apartment that rented for \$60 a month when occupied by a white family and subdivide it and charge Negroes as much as \$75 a room, he said. As a result, he added, Negro families must double up.

Grocery stores change character as soon as Negro families move into a neighborhood, he said. Inferior canned goods and poor meats replace good merchandise on shelves and refrigerators

he said, adding that the cost of food rises although quality has dropped.

In the South, the self respecting Negro of average income must pay Pullman rates "if he is to avoid the filth of a Jim Crow car," Washington said.

The panel at which Washington spoke was one of a half dozen

That Negroes May Go, Too

Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing announced plans Monday which will permit some Negroes to be represented on the approaching White House conference on Children and Youth. In an exchange of letters between the Governor and Mr. Ewing, Mr. Talmadge contended that "we do not wish to participate in any conference unless the citizens of Georgia are permitted to choose their own delegates." *Weeks 10-11-50*

To that Mr. Ewing answered that Georgia is the only state having a substantial population-about a third-that has failed to appoint any Negro delegates. The all-white group of 36 delegates named by Governor Talmadge will now be supplemented with an additional 18 some of whom are to be Negroes completing the making of a total of some 54 representatives in all. *Weeks 10-11-50*

We commend the wisdom and democracy in the spirit of Mr. Ewing. Mr. Talmadge, by his unreasoning approach to the racial question in the state places himself in an indefensible position in the minds of those outside of the state. Last February, at the request of the Georgia chapter of the American Association of Social Workers, the Governor sent letters of appointment to four Georgians. He did not know that two of them-Mrs. Hortense Cochrane of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, and Nelson C. Jackson, Southern Field Director of the Urban League-were Negroes.

Seeing the mistake, Talmadge speedily informed his director of the conference arrangements that no Negroes were to serve on the committee. The chairman, we are told, duly passed the word along to the Negroes previously appointed. But like any logical thinking men and women should do, Mrs. Cochrane and Mr. Jackson, having received notices of their appointment, were not satisfied with that sort of second-hand information and felt that they were entitled to an explanation from the Governor himself and said so.

Mr. Talmadge's attitude toward this conference is but another illustration of the fact that Georgia occupies the unique position of having public officials who are committed to the proposition that they will lend their strength, influence and intelligence behind any movement to keep Negroes in a state of second class citizenship. But it simply does not meet the approval of the best thinking whites of the state.

Talmadge Won't Name Negroes To Conference Washington To Be Scene Of Gathering

ATLANTA, Sept. 18 (U.P.)—Gov. Herman Talmadge refused today to name Negroes on the Georgia delegation to the White House Conference on Children and Youth after the conference ruled an all-white delegation "unacceptable."

"As long as I am governor of the state, I shall do my utmost to uphold the segregation laws of this state," Talmadge said. "In keeping with those laws and traditions, our committee is composed of all white citizens." *Weeks 10-11-50*

"We have no Negroes on the courts, none in the Legislature, none on the Board of Regents or Board of Education or in the various other state agencies."

A conference spokesman in Washington said that Georgia's delegation was held unacceptable because no Negroes were named on it. He pointed out that statistics show one-third of the state's population to be Negro. *Sept. 12-2-50*

The national committee of the conference has asked its chairman, Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing to take "whatever action is necessary to bring about co-operation from the George state committee," the spokesman said.

If this fails, the committee told Ewing to "take whatever action seems appropriate."

Talmadge said that if Ewing "desires a Negro group from Georgia he can invite them."

"If it is left up to the citizens of this state they will choose white citizens. . . . The Georgia committee has appointed outstanding white citizens to represent the state."

The national committee had advised all state committees to include representation from minority groups in the delegations.

The committee discussed the possibility of refusing to recognize the Georgia delegation or of reducing its size by one-third and inviting Negro representatives independently, the Washington spokesman said.

been working on preparations for the conference. Assisting in the advance work have been 15,000 physicians, teachers and others who deal with children; representatives of minority groups, members of all religious faiths, youth, civic, fraternal and other voluntary organizations—a cross section of the national population.

Child Life Experts To Assemble At White House Conference

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After nearly two years of preparation, the meetings of the Mid-century White House Conference on Children and Youth will be held in Washington, December 3-7, at the National Guard Armory.

More than 5,000 delegates, including Negro representation from each state, invited by President Truman from all sections of the country, will attend.

They will include doctors, teachers, psychologists, social workers, and others who serve children.

Maple
FOR THE FIRST time young people are also participating in all phases of the conference work. Five hundred will attend the meetings as delegates.

White House conferences on children have been called by our Presidents every ten years since 1909. The purpose of this conference is to determine how we can better help our children and young people be better helped to gain the mental, emotional and spiritual qualities essential to healthy personality and to responsible citizenship. The delegates will also examine the physical, economic and social conditions necessary to this development.

More than 100,000 Americans throughout the country have

MORE THAN 150 of the nation's leading experts on child health, welfare and education have gathered the available information on all types of problems related to child growth and development.

The federal government and national organizations have also reported on their programs for children. A total of 464 national organizations are taking part in the work of the conference.

The White House conference is non-partisan and is not a federal government project, even though it is under Presidential auspices. Previous conferences have resulted in many important benefits for children and young people. The first conference, called by President Theodore Roosevelt, brought about the establishment of the U.S. Children's Bureau. Other benefits include child labor legislation, aid to orphans, widows and handicapped children and standards for pediatric practice.

THE AFFAIRS OF the conference are guided by a national committee of 52 members who are representative leaders in fields concerned with children and young people. Officers of this committee are: Honorary chairman, the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman; Chairman, Hon. Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator; Secretary, Katharine F. Lenroot, chief, Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency; and four vice-chairmen, Leonard W. Mayo, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Benjamin Spock, and George D. Stoddard. Executive Director of the conference is Melvin A. Glasser.

10 Years Of Work Used in New Map White House Confab

WASHINGTON, D. C. — After nearly two years of preparation, the meetings of the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth will be held in Washington, December 3-7, 1950, at the National Guard Armory. More than 5,000 delegates, invited by President Truman from all sections of the country, will attend. They will include doctors, teachers, psychologists, social workers and dealers who serve children. For the first time young people are also participating in all phases of the Conference work. Five hundred will attend the meetings as delegates.

White House Conferences on children have been called by our Presidents every ten years since 1909. The purpose of this Conference is to determine how we can better help our children and young people gain the mental, emotional and spiritual qualities essential to healthy personality and to responsible citizenship. The delegates will also examine the physical, economic and social conditions necessary to this development.

More than 100,000 Americans throughout the country have been working on preparations for the Midcentury Conference. Assisting in the advance work have been 15,000 physicians, teachers and others who deal with children; representatives of minority groups, members of all religious faiths, youth, civic, fraternal and other voluntary organizations — a cross section of the national population. Together they have appraised local and State services for children and young people. How much service is being provided? How good is it? How should it be increased and improved? (Report on State and Local Action).

More than 150 of the Nation's leading experts on child health welfare and education have gathered the available information on all types of problems related to child growth and development. They have prepared a report (the Fact Finding Report) which outlines what we know about the growth of a child's personality, how it is affected by relations with adults at home, in school, in the church and other institutions. The report also indicates the effect of economic, social and cultural factors upon children. The purpose of this report is to define the knowledge we have at hand, to show how it can be used more effectively, and to point out what further research must be done.

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ported on their programs for children. A total of 484 national organizations are taking part in the work of the Conference.

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The delegates of the Midcentury Conference will translate the facts gathered for them into recommendations and specific programs that will be useful to communities in providing better opportunities for children to achieve healthy personalities and to become responsible citizens.

The affairs of the Conference are guided by a National Committee of 52 members who are representative leaders in fields concerned with children and young people. Officers of this Committee are: Honorary Chairman, the President of the United States, Harry S. Truman; Chairman, Hon. Oscar R. Ewing, Federal Security Administrator; Secretary, Katharine F. Lenroot, Chief Children's Bureau, Federal Security Agency; and four Vice-Chairmen, Leonard W. Mayo, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Dr. Benjamin Spock, and George D. Stoddard. Executive Director of the Conference is Melvin A. Glasser.

Overseas
Working closely with the National Committee are Advisory Councils on Participation of National Organizations, Federal Government Participation, State and Local Action, and Youth Participation; and Technical Committees on Fact Finding Communications, Conference Program and Budget and Finance.

White House Conference Safety meets down 12-3-30

Gets Under Way Today

Georgia will be well represented at the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth, which gets underway in the nation's capitol today, at the National Guard Armory.

The major objective of the Conference is to provide ~~partial~~ partial answers to two questions: (1) How can children be helped to develop the mental, emotional, and

Mrs. Eula Benning, Atlanta Dr
William Boyd, Atlanta; Dr. T. H.
Brewer, Columbus Rev. J. H.
Brown, Fort Valley; Louis Henry
Bronson, Macon Mrs. J. E. Carter,
Jr., Augusta; Miss Phyllis W.
Dews, C. L. Harper, Miss Rosalie
Oakes, Mrs. Lucile McAllister Scott
and Mrs. A. Louise Taylor, Atlanta.
This group of 18 includes two white
persons elected at the request of
Negro members because of their re-
lation to youth serving in the State.

spiritual qualities
dividual happiness
citizenship; and
cal, economic, and
are necessary for t
SPEAKS TUESDAY

Highlighting the General Sessions will be an address by President Truman, at 10 a. m., Tuesday. In addition, addresses by other outstanding speakers there will be thirty-five work groups and twenty-eight panels.

Cochrane, Dr. G. L. Hightower, Dr. R. O. Johnson, Warren R. Cochrane, Dr. J. H. Moore, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Dr. Rufus Clements, Nelson Jackson, Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., Mrs. Ida Henderson, Mrs. L. O. Shivery, all of Atlanta;

President Benjamin E. Mays, National Committeeman for the Conference, who attended the organizational meeting of the National Council of Churches, at Cleveland throughout the week, is slated to arrive in Washington early this morning. The committee of which he is chairman meets at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Mrs. B. E. Morgan, Cartersville; W. W. Laws and Mrs. J. A. Branson, Savannah; Miss Daisy Lewis, President C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College; and T. J. Johnson, Columbus.

An interracial delegation of five young people will represent the Atlanta Planning Council at the invitation of the Community Chests

WILLIS afternoons
DR. WASHINGTON
HEADS DELEGATES

Heading the Georgia delegation will be Dr. Forrester B. Washington, director, Atlanta University School of Social Work, who was named chairman of the Steering Committee which met in Atlanta recently. The official Georgia delegates were appointed by Oscar Ewing, Federal Security Administrator, after Governor Herman Talmadge refused to appoint Negroes to the Georgia Committee on the Conference. William Alexander, Fort Valley State College is vice chairman and Miss Rosalie Raglin, Phillips Wheatley YWCA, Atlanta, secretary.

The other delegates invited by the Security Administrator include Joseph M. Atkinson, Brunswick

Mrs. Eula Benning, Atlanta, Dr
William Boyd, Atlanta; Dr. T. H.
Brewer, Columbus; Rev. J. H.
Brown, ~~at~~ Valley; Louis Henry
Bronson, Macon; Mrs. J. E. Car-
ter, Jr., Augusta; Miss Phyllis W.
Dews, C. L. Harper, Miss Rosalie
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and Mrs. A. Louise Taylor, Atlanta.
This group of 18 includes two white
persons elected at the request of
Negro members because of their re-
lation to youth serving in the State.

In addition to the

In addition to this group, a number of Georgians have been invited to the Conference, among whom are: Mrs. B. E. Mays, Miss Frankie Adams, Mrs. Warren R. Cochrane, Dr. G. L. Hightower, Dr. R. O. Johnson, Warren R. Cochrane, Dr. J. H. Moore, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Dr. Rufus Clements, Nelson Jackson, Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., Mrs. Ida Henderson, Mrs. L. O. Shivery, all of Atlanta; Mrs. B. E. Morgan, Cartersville; W. W. Laws and Mrs. J. A. Brunswick, Savannah; Miss Daisy Lewis, President C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College; and T. J. Johnson, Columbus.

An interracial delegation of five young people will represent the Atlanta Planning Council at the invitation of the Community Chests and Councils of America. These delegates are: Miss Nancy Coleman, student, Atlanta University; Miss Mary Rector, North Fulton High School; Robert Swann, Clark College; and Robert Tuck, University of Georgia.

Members of the faculty of the Atlanta University School of Social Work will play important roles at the Conference. Director Washington is a member of a panel on "Differences in Family Income and Their Affect Upon Family Life," and Miss Frankie Adams is recorder for the Work Shop on "The Use of Leisure Time—A Factor in Personality Development."

Negro Denied Seat As Georgia Delegate

46b By M. L. ST. JOHN

A Georgia Negro educator is a member of the national committee for the White House Conference on Children and Youth—but Georgia apparently is the only state in the nation refusing to give Negroes representation on its delegation to the Washington, D. C., conference Dec. 3.

Gov. Talmadge declared Monday night that if the national group wants Negroes from Georgia, it will have to select them. He said he would not appoint Negroes to represent this State.

As a result of Talmadge's refusal to include Negroes on the 36-member group, Georgia's all-white delegation may not be seated; or the national group may cut Georgia's delegation by one-third and then hand-pick a group of Negroes from this state.

Dr. Benjamin May, Atlanta Negro educator, is a member of the national committee.

"I have appointed a committee of outstanding citizens," the Governor asserted. "If the national group wants to accept them, that's all right. If the national group prefers Negroes to the white delegation, that's all right—but the national group will have to do the selecting. I have no objections if the ~~Chairman of the President's~~ White House Conference on Youth desires to invite Negroes from Georgia. If he expects me to send a delegation from Georgia, we will send white people. We have segregation laws in Georgia forbidding mixing of the races, and as long as I am Governor I shall do my best to enforce the law."

Talmadge observed that Negroes are not members of the courts, legislature, regents, state board of education or other agencies handling the affairs of this state.

Mrs. Ralph Hobbs, of Cataula, President of the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, was appointed by the Governor as chairman of the all-white delegation. Dr. Emmett McNabb, Chairman, and Miss Mary Webb, staff member, both of the Georgia Citizens Council, are included in the group.

The Governor previously failed to join other Southern States in appointing a Negro to the Regional Educational Council of the Southern Governors Conference. The Council membership was ex-

able to attend because of his physical condition—but added that he would serve as a member of the Committee if not otherwise handicapped. Dr. Allen D. Albert, Jr., of Emory University's Sociology Department, joined Rabbi Marx in deplored the dispute which has arisen over the racial situation, but Dr. Albert said he would attend the conference.

Talmadge sent his delegation to Washington and informed National Chairman Oscar Ewing he would have no objections to Ewing naming such other delegates as he saw fit from Georgia.

The delegation includes:

State Advisory Council: State School Supt. M. D. Collins, Labor Commissioner Ben Hulet, Sgt. Major E. D. Mink of the State Patrol, Dr. Guy Rice of the State Health Department, and Phil Cawthon of the State Welfare Department.

Executive Committee: Mrs. Ralph Hobbs, of Cataula, chairman; Mrs. Bruce Schaefer, of Toccoa, and Mrs. Chester Rials, of McRae, co-chairmen; Miss Mary Webb, Douglasville, secretary; Mrs. Charles D. Center, of College Park, State Health Department; Miss Elizabeth Donovan, of Wadley, State Education Department; Dr. Duncan Shepard, of Atlanta, Georgia Medical Association; Miss Virginia Carmichael, of Atlanta, Recreation Department; The Rev. Cornelius L. Maloney, of the Savannah-Atlanta Diocese; Atlanta; Dr. Marx; Dr. Emmett McNabb, pastor Community Christian Church, Atlanta; H. E. Rice, of Atlanta, representative of Masonic bodies; Miss Lurline Collier, of Athens, state home demonstration agent.

Knox Walker, Assistant Fulton School Superintendent co-chairman of education section; Mrs. Joel Knight, of Atlanta, representing Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, co-chairman of recreation; Miss Annie Taylor, of Fort Valley, dental health specialist, co-chairman of local organizations, and Mrs. Catherine Knight of Atlanta, of Cerebral Palsy Society of Georgia, Inc., co-chairman of health.

Local Organization Committee: Dr. Carl Whitaker, Emory University psychiatry department; Dr. Pauline Wilson, University of Georgia; Dr. Albert Emory; Dr. Thad Morrison, Sr., Atlanta, of Georgia Dental Association.

Farm Groups: Mrs. J. L. Stephens, Tifton, Home Demonstration Council, and Miss Martha McAlpine, of Athens, Agricultural Extension Service.

Organized Labor: C. H. Gillman, Atlanta, president Georgia State Industrial Union Council, and J. B. Pace, Macon, president Georgia Federation of Labor.

Youth Representatives: Donal Branyon, Jr., Athens, president Georgia 4-H Clubs, and Miss Mary Letta Gilbert, Vienna, vice-president of Georgia Association of Future Home Makers.

Local County Committees: Mrs. Evelyn Wilson, of Columbus, welfare department, and Mrs. John Peterson, of Tifton, Juvenile Court Judge: Judge W. W. Woolfolk, Fulton County.

Race Dispute Stirs State Youth Group

At least one of the all-white Georgia delegation named by Gov. Talmadge Thursday to attend the White House Conference on Youth has declined to serve because of the racial dispute between the Governor and the ~~Chairman of the~~ National Committee.

Mrs. Lee Howard, of Savannah, said she would not attend the meeting in view of the fact that federal officials had stated an all-white group would not be acceptable. She indicated that other members of the delegation also would not attend. Mrs. Howard declined to elaborate on her statement.

A member of Atlantans were named by Talmadge on the Committee. Dr. David Marx, rabbi emeritus and member of the spiritual life section of the Governor's Committee, said he would be un-

Youth Delegates Rap Racial Bias

not as a youth group, but as individuals.

Topics which they formulated last week end for discussion in their home communities and on which they will report at the conference included:

1. How can we used our spiritual values as a motivation for our individual and group behaviour and actions?

2. What is our relationship with adults in our family and community, in school, on our job, and in our youth-serving organizations?

3. How can we achieve improved intergroup relationships in our communities?

4. What is expected of youth as we grow into adulthood? meetings on Friday and Saturday were Melvin Glasser, executive director of the White House Conference; and Miss Katherine Lenroot, director of the Children's Bureau.

Many Groups Represented Youth officials elected, in addition to Miss Herbin, were:

Arnuls M. Pinns of Paterson, N.J., representing the National Jewish Welfare Board, chairman; Stefan Anderson of Madison, Wis., representing the Salvation Army, vice-chairmen; and Diana Mathre of De Kalb, Ill., representing 4-H Clubs, secretary.

Adult advisers are Miriam Ephraim, National Jewish Welfare Board; W. A. Tenney, U.S. Office of Education; Gwendolyn Elsmore, Girl Scouts; William Flynn, American Red Cross; and Major Baggs, Salvation Army.

Organizations represented, in addition to those mentioned above, include:

YWCA, YMCA, NAACP, National Grange, American Youth Hostels, Boy Scouts, Methodist Youth Fellowship, Future Farmers of America, Future Teachers of America, Newman Society, Campfire Girls, American Friends Service Committee, Catholic College Students and others.

For the first time in the history of the White House Conference, the young people will participate as full-fledged delegates at the December meetings of the conference.

They will represent another innovation in attending meetings,

A White House Committee In Tiff With Talmadge

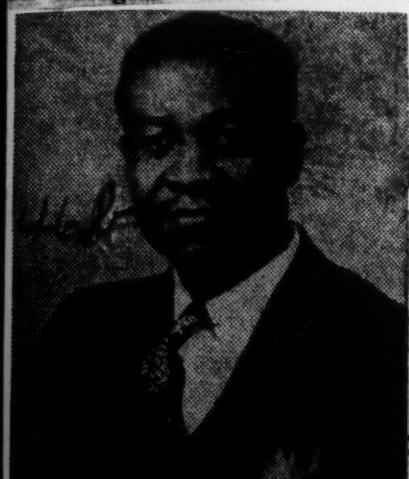
GOVERNOR HERMAN TALMADGE has been told by the national committee for a White House conference on youth problems that an all-white group he named to attend a December meeting is "unacceptable," and that the Georgia quota of 36 should include some Negroes. Otherwise, it is intimated, the conference may either refuse to seat the Georgia delegates or reduce their number by a third and invite Negro organizations to fill out the state's quota.

Now that the dispute has been publicized, it is doubtful that Governor Talmadge could be persuaded to rearrange his committee even were he of a mind to do so. It would look as if he had knuckled under to Washington on a race matter. By standing pat, he is able to pose as one who defied the efforts of Yankee sociologists and politicians to alter the traditional customs of the Southland.

Actually, as a matter of intelligence and common fairness, the Governor should have given Georgia's Negro citizenry a place on the committee in the first instance. They comprise about a third of the population, and it is proper and just that they be represented.

There is nothing alien to Southern tradition in the concept that Negroes should be allowed, even encouraged, to handle their own affairs and solve their own problems. Governor Talmadge should not have only permitted Negroes on the delegation; he should have insisted that they serve.

Apparently Georgia is the only Southern state whose governor got himself involved in a controversy on this question. All other state committees, including Mississippi and South Carolina, were found satisfactory. This is a type of national notoriety we can expect to get so long as hatred and prejudice rule in Georgia.



DELEGATE.—Dr. C. V. Troup, president of the Fort Valley State college in Fort Valley, Ga., has been invited by

President Truman to participate in the Midcentury White House Conference on Children and Youth to be held Dec. 3-7. Dr. Troup is vice-president of the conference and President of the Negro Land Grants—APN photo.

TALMADGE REBUFFED IN EFFORT TO BAR GEORGIA NEGROES FROM CONFERENCE AT WHITE HOUSE

Black Delegates

Oscar Ewing Appoints 18 Blacks From Peach Tree State to Child Conference

SOME WHITE DELEGATES BALK AT NEW ARRANGEMENT

WASHINGTON. — (ANP) — Georgia's race baiting Gov. Herman Talmadge received a loud slap in the fact last week when Federal Security Administrator Oscar Ewing announced that he was appointing 18 additional persons

probably Negroes—as representatives of Georgia in the coming Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth.

Gov. Talmadge had selected 36 white delegates and no Negroes to represent his state at the conference. He had said that he was not going to appoint any either. Ewing had refused to okay the delegation on the contention that one third of the state's children were Negroes.

Each Georgia delegate attending the conference, white and Negro, will have only two thirds of a vote, however, because of Georgia's refusal to do as other southern states have done. They have appointed representative number of Negroes.

In a letter to Gov. Talmadge dated Oct. 10, Ewing announced his decision. He wrote in part:

"No matter how distinguished and well-meaning white people may be, it would seem to be axiomatic that they cannot fully comprehend the problems of Negro children in the same way that representative Negroes can."

"In Georgia, approximately one third of the population is Negro. We would be failing in our duty to a large proportion of the children of Georgia if we did not find a means by which Negroes themselves could interpret to us the needs, the problems and the possibilities of the state's Negro children."

"I had hoped that you would see our point of view and cooperate by having some Negroes included in the Georgia delegation. Georgia is the only state having a substantial Negro population that has failed to do this."

In his letter to Ewing on this point the governor did leave a loophole by writing:

"We have no objection whatever your naming such other delegates as you may see fit from the state of Georgia."

Complete Plans For White House Conference Meet

Members of the Georgia Delegation to the President's Mid-Century Conference on Child Welfare and Health attending a meeting called by Benjamin E. Mays, National Committeeman for the Conference, yesterday, became organized and completed arrangements for attending the Washington meeting early in December.

Dr. Forrester B. Washington, president, Atlanta University School of Social Work was named chairman of the steering committee with William Alexander, Fort Valley State College, elected vice chairman, and Miss Rosalie Raglin secretary.

Official delegates in addition to President Mays include William H. Atkinson, Fort Valley; Joseph M. Atkinson, Brunswick; Mrs. Eula Benning, Atlanta; Dr. William M. Boyd, Atlanta; Dr. T. H. Brewer; Columbus; Rev. J. H. Brown, Fort Valley; Louis Henry Bronson, Macon; Mrs. J. E. Carter, Jr., Augusta; Miss Phyllis W. Dews, Atlanta; C. L. Harper, Atlanta; Mrs. M. B. Hutto, Bainbridge; George Mitchell, Miss Rosalie Raglin, Mrs. Lucile McAllister Scott, Mrs. A. Louise Taylor and Dr. Forrester B. Washington, all of Atlanta.

Among delegates at large invited to the conference are Mrs. B. E. Mays, Miss Frankie V. Adams, Mrs. Warren Cochrane, Dr. G. L. High-tower, Dr. R. O. Johnson, Warren Cochrane, Dr. J. H. Moore, Mrs. Grace Towns Hamilton, Dr. Rufus Clement, Nelson Jackson, Mrs. W. A. Scott, Sr., Mrs. Ida Henderson, all of Atlanta, W. W. Laws and Mrs. J. A. Brunson, Savannah; Miss Daisy Lewis and Pres. C. V. Troup, Fort Valley State College; T. J. Johnson, St. Columbus.

Official delegates will have voting privilege and will be officially recognized by the conference as certified representatives of the State.

The White House Conference has been held every 10 years by the President of the United States since 1910. Gov. Talmadge had picked an all white delegation although he was specifically asked to select delegates representative of all elements of the state's population.

Negroes Despair of Getting Seat at U.S. Child Conference

Atlanta Journal and Constitution

Talmadge Decides All-White Body Best Plan for White House Talks

June 6-8-50
Georgia Negroes Saturday had given up hope of having their race represented on the Georgia committee of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth.

After notifying two Negroes of their appointment on the Georgia committee, Governor Talmadge has told the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, which has charge of the state committee's selection, he thinks it best to have an all-white committee from Georgia.

The Urban league said Saturday the governor's attitude makes Georgia one of two southern states that will not have Negro representation on their state committees. The other is Florida.

The Negroes' position was set forth in a letter from Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, president of Morehouse college, to Oscar Ewing, federal security administrator who is in charge of the national conference, to be held in December.

Dr. Mays is one of the 57 members of the national committee on the conference.

"Every Effort Failed"

"We have done everything honorable on this end to get Governor Talmadge to include Negroes on the Georgia committee," wrote Dr. Mays. "Every effort has failed."

The Negro leader said he has been working since September in an effort to have Negroes on the Georgia committee.

"We are convinced now nothing will be done," he wrote. "It is most unfortunate because Negroes represent easily one-third of the total population of Georgia."

Mrs. Ralph Hobbs, of Cataula, president of the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers, said the committee, with 171 white members, including professional people and laymen, will make a most comprehensive report on all Georgia children and their problems. She said the state report to the national conference will deal

director of the Georgia Citizens council.

Sees Incomplete Report

Mr. Jackson said he discussed the situation with Mr. Connor who, he said, told him the governor's position was unchanged and that he would not consider having them on the state committee at this time.

In his letter to Mr. Ewing, Dr. Mays said any report the all-white committee might make on Negro children would be incomplete and "would lack the thoroughness which would characterize the report if representatives of all racial groups had had a hand in the gathering and compiling of data."

The December conference will be the fifth White House conference on children. They are held every ten years. Each state has been asked to make a full report on the problems of its children to be used as a guide for the President and Congress in legislation affecting education and other fields in which child welfare plays a part.

Two Negroes Nominated

The Georgia chapter of the American Association of Social Workers nominated two white persons and two Negroes. The Negroes were Nelson Jackson and Mrs. Hortense Cochran, both of Atlanta.

Mr. Jackson is southern field director of the National Urban League. Mrs. Cochran is with the Atlanta University School of Social Work.

In February they received letters from the governor notifying them they had been named on the state committee.

About the same time, however, Mrs. Hobbs wrote Dr. Mays and the Georgia chapter of the American Association of Social Workers that the governor wanted an all-white committee. She quoted a letter from the governor, saying: "Any Negro organization who so desires to file with the governor's committee any type of material or suggestions for consideration may do so. The committee could then either accept or reject, in whole or in part, anything submitted."

When the Negroes wrote the governor asking why they had not been notified of committee meetings after their appointment, they were referred to Jerome Connor,

Talmadge Names *Daily World* Lily-White Body To White House

Atlanta, Ga.
June 6-13-50

Barring a last-minute change of heart by Governor Talmadge, the Georgia Committee of the Mid-Century White House Conference on Children and Youth will be lily-white.

Although two Negroes apparently were never notified of committee meetings. When they wrote to the governor they were referred to Jerome Connor, director of the Georgia Citizens Council.

Dr. Mays and the Georgia PTA, president of the Georgia PTA, told the Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers that in his opinion, Georgia should have an all-white committee.

The Georgia Congress of Parents and Teachers is in charge of the state committee.

If Talmadge insists that the Georgia committee remain all-white, chapter of the American Association of Social Workers that Georgia will be one of two southern states without Negro representation. Talmadge wanted an all-white committee.

Dr. Mays also told Ewing in his letter that any report the all-white committee made on Negro children would be incomplete. He said that the report would affect the thoroughness which would characterize the report if representatives of all racial groups had had a hand in the gathering and compiling of data.

"We have done everything honorable on this end to get Governor Talmadge to include Negroes on the committee," Dr. Mays wrote. "Every effort has failed."

"We are convinced now nothing will be done," he continued. "It is most unfortunate because Negroes represent easily one-third of the total population of Georgia."

The selection of the state committee was turned over to the PTA congress, which sought nominations from various groups and organizations concerned with child welfare.

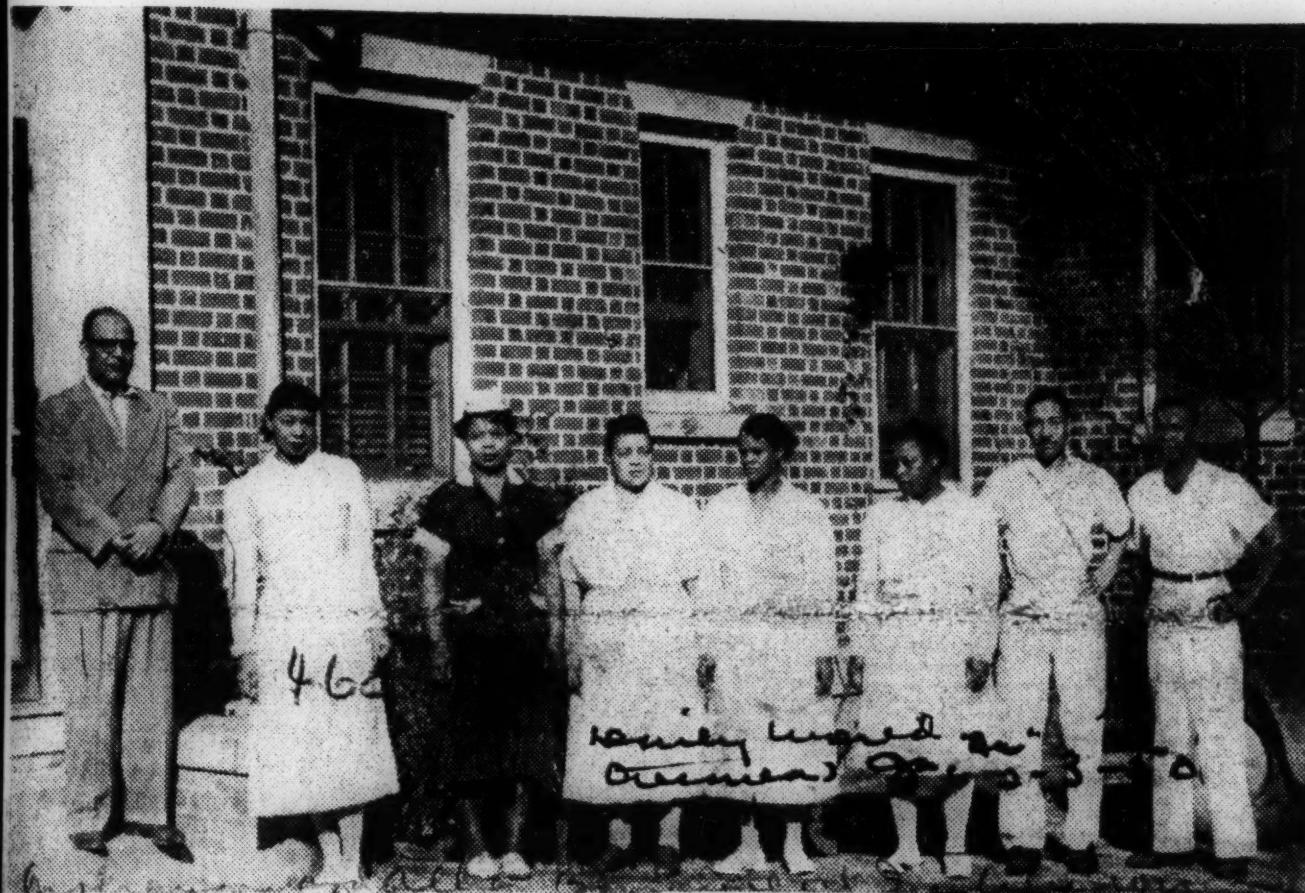
Two Negroes and two whites were nominated by the Georgia chapter of the American Association of Social Workers.

Nelson Jackson, southern field director of the National Urban League, and Mrs. Hortense Cochran, of the Atlanta University School of Social Work, were named, and Governor Talmadge notified them officially of their appointment.

However, Jackson and Mrs. Cochran were never notified of committee meetings. When they wrote to the governor they were referred to Jerome Connor, director of the Georgia Citizens Council.

46c 1950

Georgia



HAPPY HAVEN STAFF — Part of the Happy Haven Home for Aged staff pose in front of comfortable brick building. From left: Director Clarence Bell, Head Day Nurse Nellie Bryant, Mrs. E. Willie Prather, cook; Nurse-attendant Doris Flemister, Nurse Mildred McSlade, Nurse Maarie Dominick, Anderson Oliver, male attendant and Clarence Mitchell, male attendant. Employees not pictured include James Smith, William Reese, Miss Lottie Clemons, James Mayes, Leon McSlade, Mrs. Louella Wilson and Mrs. Helen Newman. — (Photo by Adair).



GREEN PICKING TIME AT HAPPY HAVEN — An afternoon resembling the old fashioned quilting bee is enjoyed by residents of Happy Haven Home as elderly residents "pick greens" and

talk. Busy fingers help the hours pass and won't the fresh spring greens be good at dinner time? — (Photo by Adair).

46c

1950

Georgia

Mrs. Yates Voted To Head Pitts Childrens Home

In the first regular meeting held since the passing of Mrs. G. M. Pitts, late manager-treasurer of the Carrie Steele-Pitts Children Home, the Board of Trustees unanimously voted to make Mrs. Mae Yates the new executive of the only full time child-care agency available to colored citizens in the Greater Atlanta area.

The chairman of the board, Mr. John P. Whittaker, pointed out that Mrs. Yates has been intimately associated with Mrs. Pitts in the direction of the Home.

Mrs. Yates made a report on the present condition of the Home pointing out the urgent needs and bringing the intelligence that the Community Chest had approved the 1951 budget. Mrs. Olivette Smith Terrell has been placed at the Home as case worker.

A committee to develop the Carrie Steele-Pitts Memorial Fund was organized, with Rev. Homer C. McEwen as chairman and Mrs. Marie Taylor as treasurer. Mrs. Julia Pate Borders, the third member of the committee made several pertinent suggestions concerning the strategy to be used in building up this fund which will serve as an educational reserve for Pitts Home children who need training beyond that supplied by the routine requirements.

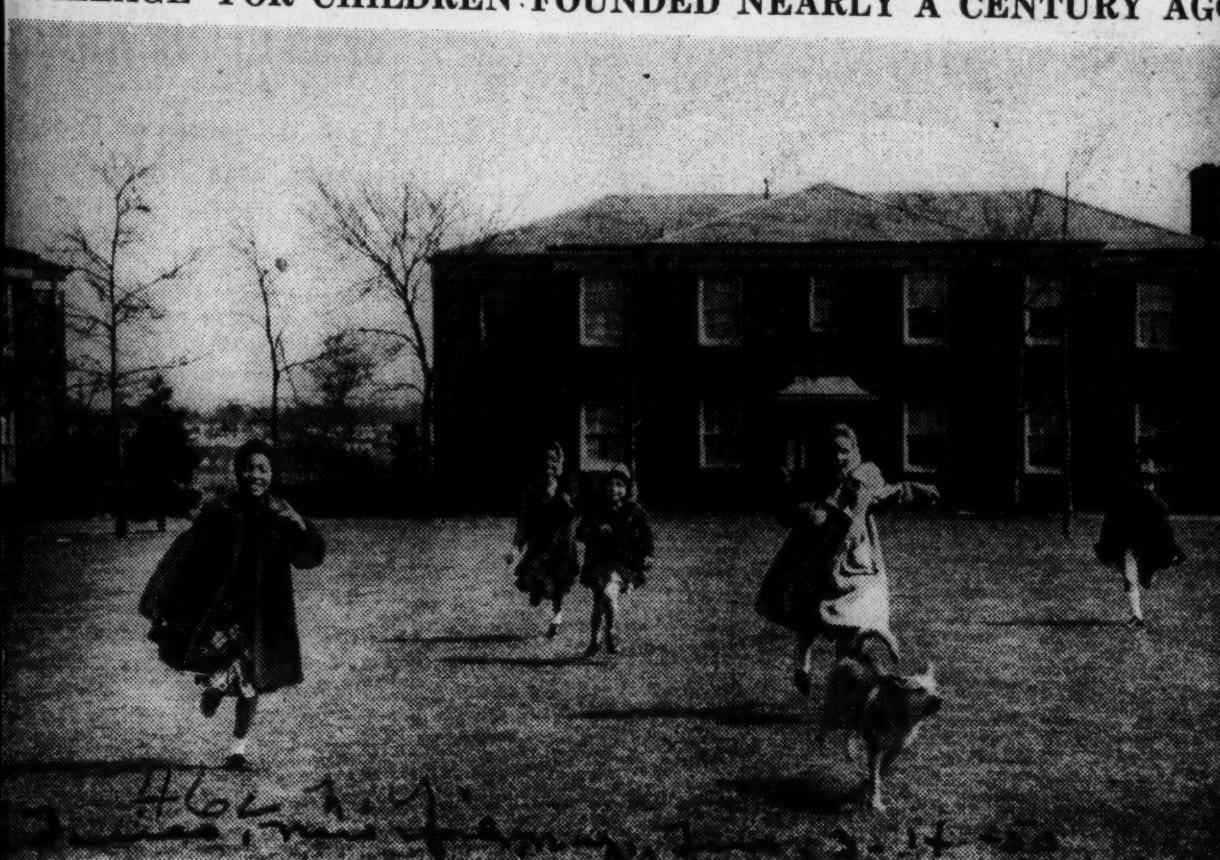
Atty. A. T. Walden suggested a memorial service for Mrs. Pitts to be held during the month of November. By common consent the body set up a committee with Mr. Walden as chairman. Plans for the community wide recognition of the usefulness and broad influence of Mrs. Pitts will be made public in the near future.



ANNUAL MAACB BANQUET — Intently watching ladies of the Metropolitan Atlanta Association for Colored Blind, as they do craft work in demonstration at the Annual Banquet held August 30, are members of the Bethune Socialite Club, official hostess group for the MAACB.

Mrs. Beulah Harbison is the energetic president. Bottom panel shows some of the many board members and friends who attended the banquet as they watch activities in the Work Room. Three pieces of machinery for broom making, and a Braille typewriter were presented to the Center on this occasion. — (Adair Photos)

'VILLAGE' FOR CHILDREN FOUNDED NEARLY A CENTURY AGO



**46c 1950
Child Home, One of State's Oldest,
Is Part of Queens Neighborhood**

Three hundred feet from small Liberty Lake, which borders on the old World's Fair site and lies in the heart of a quiet Queens neighborhood, stands the Brooklyn Home for Children now in its ninety-sixth year and 6 to 16 and representing varied na-

music, vocational work, hobbies, the training of the child to be self-sufficient.

"Door Always Open"

Proudly, one worker, Miss Margaret A. Milne, spoke of the boy who, asked about his affection for the home, replied: "I like where I live because somebody is always home and the door is always open."

The home, which was founded in 1854, also pays for the care of seventy-two other children who are lodged with foster parents. It operates on a budget of \$200,000 a year, of which a little more than half is defrayed by the Department of Welfare.

Mrs. Jane Garrison, a volunteer worker, spoke of the need for more public contributions so that the home may enlarge its present site as well as its outside child placement program.

But, while this small village appears aloof from its surroundings, it is an integral part of the neighborhood because the home's guiding principle is the development and care of the dependent child in a normal neighborhood atmosphere.

It is to this principle that the home bears its projects. A visitor says: "The qualities of a real home are those which provide the child not to offer a home but a real home, and on this the home's press-

Objective Is Real Home

These seventy-two Protestant boys and girls, ranging in age from

are from disrupted homes, and the program is geared to the readjustment of the child in a normal atmosphere. Each cottage has its own house parents. There are more than physical care." These children, she explained,



Dinner time in the junior boys' dining room. Mrs. Phillips Coleman is the housemother.

NEGROES, WHITES TO AID

Polk County Plans Constitution Face-Lifting of Farm

Put. 4 22-50
By RUBY CAMPBELL
Constitution State News Service

ROCKMART—Something new in the history of this section will take place Wednesday when friends of the Sarah Murphy Home for Negro Children, both white and Negro, will work side by side in a one-day rebuilding of the farm. A large portion of the foodstuffs for the children is grown

The event will get under way at 10 a.m., with Dolph Williams, Polk County soil conservationist, in charge of operations.

Agricultural agencies and business leaders from over the county are co-operating in the project which will mark the beginning of a better day for the 48 children who have found a refuge in the home.

Heavy machinery will be provided by county implement dealers and funds for the day's operations have been donated by Cedartown and Rockmart friends.

W. D. Trippe, President of the Commercial Bank of Cedartown, is Chairman of the Planning Committee, and he announced that County Superintendent of Schools Kankakee Anderson, recently elected President of the Georgia Educational Association, will be the principal speaker. The afternoon program will be sparked by a concert by the Rockmart and Cedartown high school bands.

Plans are for the remaking of 170 acres of the farm. This will include a terracing demonstration, land preparation, followed by fertilizing and planting of sericea lespedeza. Food concessions will be in operation by the county 4-H Clubs, it is announced.

Supt. Anderson will speak on "Future Plans for the Home."

The orphanage started in 1931 through the sole efforts of Sara Murphy, daughter of an ex-slave and teacher in the Polk County schools.

The Home is located just off the highway to Atlanta, between Cedartown and Rockmart.

Sarah Murphy Home Farmland To Be Rebuilt Wednesday

4-16-50
ROCKMART, Ga.—Next Wednesday, April 26, will witness an event unique in the history of this section, when friends of the Sarah Murphy Home for Negro children, both white and colored, will work together in a one-day rebuilding of 170 acres of farm land at the home, where scores of unfortunate children have found a refuge.

The event, sponsored by the trustees of the Home will be directed by Dolph Williams, Polk County soil conservationist, with the cooperation of agricultural agencies and business leaders from over the county, the heavy machinery being provided by the implement dealers of the county. W. D. Trippe, president of the Commercial Bank of Cedartown is general chairman of the planning committee, and funds were donated by Cedartown and Rockmart business men.

Principal speaker for the occasion will be Polk County Superintendent of Schools Kankakee Anderson, who was recently elected president of the Georgia Education Association and an added attraction will be a concert by the high school bands of Rockmart and Cedartown. Food concessions will be operated throughout the day by the 4-H Clubs.

Activities are to begin at 10 a.m. in the program of work to include terracing, land preparation, fertilizing and the planting of sericea lespedeza, among other things.

The Home is located just off the Atlanta highway, between Cedartown and Rockmart, what is known as Grady. It was established in 1931 by Mrs. Sarah Murphy a humble country teacher, who took into her home six motherless children, the youngest, only a day old. Through the years she has continued to take in as her own, unfortunate children until there are now 51 who make their home with Mrs. Murphy. Support of the Home has mainly been gifts of clothing food and money from sympathetic friends.

Mrs. Murphy was given a \$1,000 bond for being named the "Good Neighbor of the Year," by the late Tom Breneman, of the Breakfast in Hollywood radio program in 1948 and this gift has been kept in the bank as the nucleus of a building fund.

Blind Negro School Plan. To Advance

A movement to provide jobs and a trade school for Dallas' blind Negroes will go another step ahead Friday morning.

Possible sites and building plans for a Negro Lighthouse for the Blind will be discussed at a 9 a.m. meeting at the Community Chest Center, 420 South Akard.

The new building will be constructed with money donated last month by the Hoblitzelle Foundation, which gave the Chest \$75,000 to build a Negro Lighthouse and two new Negro nursery buildings.

At Friday's meeting will be Lon Alsup of Austin, executive director of the Texas Commission for the Blind; Chest Director Fred M. Lange; Lloyd Sparkman, executive director of the Dallas Lighthouse for the Blind, a chest agency; Mrs. M'Delle Pitts, Lighthouse office manager; Mrs. Louise Epting, president of the Unsighted Negro Guild, and Miss Margaret Yates, executive secretary of the Council of Social Agencies.

Any plans made Friday will go to the Hoblitzelle Foundation for approval.